

# STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

## FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

# THE DAILY WORKER

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# DAILY WORKER EDITOR SENTENCED TO PRISON

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

WHILE Benito Mussolini is sharpening his sword and threatening to plunge it into the heart of Europe the government of peace. And yet our "peace loving" press sings low on Mussolini's sabre-rattling, while it attributes every disturbance outside of an earthquake to the Soviet Union. There is a reason, as a famous advertiser used to say.

NOT even the unprecedented action of the British government in raiding the Trade Delegation of a nation with which the government was on friendly terms, at least officially, goaded the Soviet Union into even a threatening attitude. Conscious of its strength it could afford to adopt a policy of dignified resentment and this attitude has won it the approval of all fair-minded persons, but most important of all the support of the workers who have most to gain by peace and least of all from a capitalist war.

FROM things serious to things more or less so. Thus we take the liberty of again calling to your attention the fact that the Reverend Doctor Benjamin "King" Purnell, of the House of David, a religious cult, is prancing around the columns of our capitalist press after a reasonably long absence. If we get Benjamin right, his idea was that those who took him seriously, particularly members of the fair sex, would live forever. All they had to do was to obey Benjamin and "Ben" would do the rest. He did, only too often, so he is in trouble.

NOT that quite innocent persons don't get into the meshes of the law occasionally. For instance we have our comrades Dunne and Miller who are in jail because somebody wrote a poem that got published in THE DAILY WORKER which was not to the liking of our local rulers and their stooge pigeons. But that is a different story. Purnell was only running a religious business calculated to dope the brains of the masses while Dunne and Miller were getting out a radical publication designed to open the minds of the workers. If Benjamin used a little discretion or paid enough protection he would be still playing to full houses.

"KING" Benjamin's place of business is or was in Benton Harbor, Michigan, quite close to a little house where several of us spent a short time in the fall of 1922 after the raid on the Communist convention in Michigan. All we were doing was discussing how best to organize the workingclass movement. The "king" was engaged in the business of ruining American womanhood, after first taking their dough. The "king" is still outside and so are we, yet dollars to whisksers, the capitalist will be more lenient to this pious defiler of sacred things than to radicals.

ONE of Benjamin's greatest drawbacks was an excess of bursate adornment around his thyroid glands. He wanted to escape, when the bounds of the law snuffed too closely to his harem, but his whisksers stood in the way. A barber might suggest that a good shave would solve the problem but the "king" would not be the old cave man he was without the foliage. Instead he decided to wrap a horse blanket around his forest. This along with a corset was to be Benjamin's armor in braving the hostile world. But treason was in his camp, and a jealous woman was the cause of his downfall. Here we leave "Ben" to his fate. But ain't religion grand!

A CHICAGO dispatch tells us that a Pola Negri arrived there on the way to Hollywood with her poodle and her newly-found husband. Her costume was minutely described and so was her poodle, but very little ink was wasted on her husband. He happens to be a prince. What made Pola forget the dignity of the profession? This business of marrying princes for advertising purposes has been played out. "Peggy Joyce" knocked the bottom out of it when she sent a royal Swede selling toothpaste and sent him a bill for the pajamas she gave him as a wedding gift. Pola is ruined we fear. But then, perhaps, so is the prince.

If you want to be prosperous in California nowadays be funny and (Continued on Page Four)

## Furriers United in Strike!

### SHOPS TIED UP IN WALKOUT OF ALL WORKERS

#### Arrests Follow Vigorous Picketing

A tremendous success. That is the report of all Joint Board leaders and members of the Strike Committee following the walk-out of New York City fur workers in response to the call issued early yesterday morning. "The response was far greater than was expected," said Ben Gold, chairman of the Strike Committee and manager of the Joint Board. "We are delighted with the result."

As the fur workers came to their shops yesterday morning, still carrying the memory of the enthusiastic "mobilization" meeting held at Cooper Union and Manhattan Lyceum the night before, they found members of the General Picket Committee on the job before them and leaflets were handed out calling the "General Strike of all Fur Workers for 8 o'clock, June 3."

Instead of going up to their shops, the workers started picketing their own shops, and for over an hour the fur market was crowded with thousands of men and women peacefully picketing and thus showing their determination to defend their union against both the bosses who have violated the agreement, and the traitorous International officials who with leaders of the A. F. of L. are trying to destroy the organization which the workers have struggled for so long to build.

Dismiss Two Cases. Several arrests were made by the police, but Al Schap and Samuel Mailman charged with disorderly conduct. (Continued on Page Three)

### I. R. T. Anxious to Fire Union Men, Quackenbush Says

1.—Frank Hedley and James L. Quackenbush, I. R. T. officers, boasted their own pay at the time they persuaded platform men to take a 10 per cent reduction in wages. 2.—Any I. R. T. worker joining the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees will be fired forthwith. 3.—Breaking the I. R. T. strike last summer entailed an expense of \$1,500,000, which was paid out of the funds due the city. In other words, the strapangers were forced to pay the costs of breaking the strike.

These were leading points disclosed yesterday when Samuel Undermyer resumed the transit commission hearings. Angered by the refusal of bond house clerks to testify on the ownership of I. R. T. and B.-M. T. stock held in their names, Undermyer threatened court proceedings and jail against them.

In the Dough Himself. James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the I. R. T., testified that the subway strike of 1926 cost upward of \$1,000,000 for scabs and bonuses. He also admitted that his own salary had been boosted to \$72,000 a year and that of President Hedley to \$75,000 when the subway workers "to save the company from bankruptcy" were forced to take a 10 per cent cut.

Bonuses of a half month's pay were given employees who scabed during last year's strike, Quackie stated. He shared in the \$200,000 swag distributed thus.

Fire 'Em. Quackie objected bitterly to the use of the term "company union" to describe the Interborough "Brotherhood." "I know what you mean by that term, and it is not what you imply," he said.

"However, would you not have objected if any of your employees had sought to join national unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.?" Undermyer asked.

"I most certainly would. I would recommend that they be discharged," was the reply.

## We Must Raise the \$500 Fine and Appeal Funds

William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, has been sentenced to thirty days in jail and the Daily Worker Publishing Company has been fined five hundred dollars as a result of the prosecution initiated some months ago by a number of patriotic societies. Strenuous efforts were made to prejudice the case against the defendants by showing their records in the Communist and labor movement in order to secure a heavier sentence. Due to the splendid support which we received from comrades everywhere, we were enabled to put up a stout and effective defense.

The fine of five hundred dollars comes at a most difficult time when we are in the midst of the expenses involved in the legal side of the case and when we are still confronted by heavy printers' bills. To this is added the fact that we must appeal the sentence in order not to allow such a dangerous precedent to remain on the books. An appeal is expensive. We feel that the comrades who responded so wonderfully thus far will not fail to continue their efforts with redoubled energy so that we may carry the case through to complete victory. Rush contributions in as fast as you can. We count on all comrades to keep up the splendid pace that has already been started.

## Topics of the Tombs

### GAMBLERS BET ON LIFE TERM IN SACCO CASE

#### Foreshadow Decision of Governor Fuller

BOSTON, June 3.—Gamblers here are betting even money that Sacco and Vanzetti will be given life imprisonment.

The gentry who hang out in newspaper offices and hotel lobbies downtown are cashing in on information which they claim comes from "inside sources" concerning the probable fate of the two Italian radicals facing death in the electric chair on July 10.

While their sources can hardly be verified, the gamblers and sports are ready to put up hard cash on their wagers—and these fellows are not in the "game" for charity.

In the eyes of both Sacco and Vanzetti, life imprisonment for a crime they did not commit is worse than electrocution. Sacco particularly has been emphatic in declaring that he favors death "at any time" in preference to continued imprisonment.

The new advisory committee has done nothing yet on the case and no one knows when it is going to function. Two of the members are college heads and are overwhelmed with the all-important job of turning out some more intellectuals for use in white collar jobs in factories and offices.

Judge Robert Grant, the third member, is a thorough-going reactionary who in his literary gems has been a great friend of the courts. The defense fears that Grant will be overpowered by his desire to whitewash Judge Thayer and the supreme court (Continued on Page Three)

### Let Workers' Families Jump in Case of Fire, Declares Chief Realtor

"Let 'em jump," declared Stewart Browne, representing New York realtors at the hearings yesterday of the state commission considering revision of tenement laws, when he opposed construction of fire escapes in workers' tenements.

Browne revealed wholesale violation of the spirit of the law requiring landlords to have hose in halls for fire protection.

"Some buildings have fire hose 20 years old," he declared. "The hose would burst if it was ever used in a fire. But the owners are obeying the letter of the law; they do have hose."

Browne objected to changes in the zoning law and called for the elimination of water tanks on the tops of buildings.

By B. D. He was sitting, half asleep, in the "bull-pen" when they brought us in to be handcuffed and led us to the cells.

A huge Slovak and a construction worker, he had been arrested for putting a slug instead of a nickel into one of Chabourne's subway turnstiles while on his way to his job.

He had his battered dinner bucket with him and every little while he would lift up the cover and look inside in a puzzled way.

He got ten days in the workhouse. Chabourne, accompanied by Barney Baruch has gone to Europe after testifying that he has bought up millions of dollars worth of transit stock in expectation of a fare increase.

"Don't eat any of these jail prunes," said the white haired "cokey" who keeps his overcoat on day and night because he claims he once did thirty overtime days because the jailer would not want for him to put it on after he had been ordered released.

"They're full of worms that won't stay in your stomach. These worms ain't like tapeworms. They got to have air. They crawl up in your throat and steal the air away from you."

"The last time I was here I ate prunes for supper and they had to call the ambulance and take me to the hospital early in the morning."

"All night long I had to stay awake and keep swallowing, but early in the morning they tired me out and I nearly passed out."

"Cokey" made one convert. The old man whom the keepers say never steals anything but neckties, and who claims that he once woke up in the workhouse with a mouthful of bedbugs when he had a cold and slept with his mouth open, went over and poured out his prunes in the corner where they sweep the garbage.

But he did not capitulate to greater talent completely.

"But prune worms has got to taste like prunes," he said. "Now you take a bedbug and he tastes like a bedbug. Of course bedbugs in your mouth don't steal your breath, but you just don't feel like you wanted to breathe any more."

Cokey magnanimously conceded the point.

Slim and brown, dressed in the uniform of an usher for a big uptown theater, he spoke English with the peculiar clipped accent of the West African Negro.

He had finished a course at Amherst last spring, he said, and was waiting to hear from his father in England before leaving the United States after being here for five years. He was born in Togoland.

Coming to New York from Massachusetts he had taken a job as usher to pay expenses. In Massachusetts he had a permit to carry a gun, because he was working in an all-night restaurant.

A few days after he came here, his room was burglarized. He called in the police and they found his revolver which the thieves had overlooked.

The policemen he had called upon for protection arrested him and charged him with violation of the Sullivan anti-gun law.

"It is easy to make a living here," (Continued on Page Two)

### A. F. L. DEMANDS SOVIET RAIDS IN NEW YORK

#### Department of Justice Cool to Suggestion

The American Federation of Labor called yesterday for the repetition of the Arcos raids in London by raids on "all Soviet offices in New York City."

The demand was made by Edward McGrady, special representative of the A. F. of L. in a formal statement.

McGrady is a member of the A. F. of L. committee attempting to break up the remnants of the fur bosses. Within a few hours after the Joint Board had called the city-wide strike of furriers, he declared he would ask the Department of Justice to raid Soviet offices here.

"I am going to demand," he said, "that the Department of Justice make a thorough investigation of Soviet agencies in the United States."

"I am going to call for action similar to that of Great Britain. I refer to the Arcos raid, in which the British Government seized documents showing Russia had been carrying on a subversive movement."

"This fur strike is under direct orders from Soviet Russia. The American Federation of Labor has hoisted the American flag on the fur industry, and, by God, it is going to stay there."

Department Ignores Him.

The Department of Justice, immediately after the Arcos raids, announced publicly that there were no grounds for similar fishing expeditions against Russian-American trading organizations. Neither Amorg, the official trading organization nor the Russian-American Textile Syndicate would comment on McGrady's statements.

### Contempt Charge On Cloakmakers Argued

The contempt charge made against left wing leaders of the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board for violation of the injunction taken out by the Dress Manufacturers, Inc., was argued yesterday before Judge Mitchell L. Erlanger, in the supreme court, Special Term, Part I.

Louis B. Roudin appeared in behalf of the union. The decision in the case will not be rendered for a week or ten days.

Exploit Butter and Egg Men.

Theatre box office men exact a 25-cent personal fee on tickets sold to likely looking butter and egg men. It was revealed in the income tax hearings yesterday on several big tax-evading agencies.

Everybody takes a rake-off on tickets, it was testified, with the babbies paying \$10 to \$20 for the better girlie-girlie leg shows.

## BERT MILLER SENTENCE SUSPENDED; COURT IMPOSES HEAVY FINE ON PAPER

### Dunne's Record in Behalf of Militant Labor Held Against Him by Judges

William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, must serve 30 days in the New York workhouse. This was the sentence imposed yesterday morning by Justice Featherstone, Murphy and Kelly, sitting in Special Sessions, in connection with the publication in THE DAILY WORKER of a poem entitled "America" by David Gordon.

Handcuffed, he was returned to the Tombs Prison where he will remain pending appeal to the higher courts.

Blow To Paper.

The new tactics to be utilized by its enemies to crush THE DAILY WORKER were revealed when a fine of \$500, the maximum under the law, was imposed upon it for the publication of the poem.

The \$500 which THE DAILY WORKER must now pay comes as a terrific blow, and its existence becomes more precarious than it ever has been since the commencement of the persecution against it by professional patriotic societies. It establishes a dangerous precedent for further attacks against the radical press of the United States in utilizing this means of impoverishing it.

Miller "Sufficiently Punished."

In suspending sentence on Bert Miller, business manager of THE DAILY WORKER, Justice Murphy for the court declared that "the guilt of defendant Dunne was greater inasmuch as he was the editor of the paper and responsible for its contents."

With surprising candor the judge declared that as far as Miller was concerned "the seven days which he has already served in the Tombs Prison will be considered sufficient punishment."

Dunne and Miller were brought handcuffed into the court room from the Tombs prison where they have been held without bail for the last week.

Preliminary to their sentence the probationary officer of the court read a detailed account of their "radical activities," especially that of Dunne who, the investigator declared, has for a long time been active in the American labor movement, "especially the radical and Communist side."

Dunne's "Record." He also read telegrams and letters from police authorities in Butte, Mont., where Dunne was many years the editor of the "Bulletin," and from numerous industrial centers throughout the U. S. where he was active in labor struggles.

Dunne had been arrested a number of times, he declared, but had never been convicted.

The court investigator reported that he had no record of Miller ever (Continued on Page Three)

## FIGHT TO FREE NEGROS HELD AS PEONS IN SOUTH

By ART SHIELDS (Federated Press).

The escape of James Felton, fugitive peon, from a cotton plantation near Lexington, Georgia, may lead to a general probe of peonage in the South. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is stepping into the case and intends to bring Felton to New York to give his story the widest possible hearing.

Five other Negro peons who attempted to escape were knocked on the head with axes and then shot, says Felton. He was more lucky; after three days in a swamp without food he came to firm land and finally reached Danville, Va.

"They had 45 men and 25 women when I left," he said. "Some of them worked on the farm and others in the sawmill. We got the same food three times a day, peas and corn bread. We could not sing, write letters or talk, and when we did not work fast enough we were whipped with a strap."

The Negro's hands are badly scarred. Hot Babbitt metal was poured over them to make him work faster, he says.

Hoover Blesses Peonage

Reports of Negro peonage in the Mississippi delta are scoffed at by Herbert Hoover, secretary of the de-

## RUSH 1,700 MORE U. S. MARINES TO TIENTSIN, PEKING

### Feng Sweeps On; Yen To Join Nationalists

BULLETIN

HANKOW, June 3.—Eugene Chen, foreign minister, has dispatched a sharp note of protest to Japan, pointing out that the landing of 2,000 marines in Tsingtao is a reversion to Japan's old policy of coercion.

SHANGHAI, June 3.—A detachment of 1,700 American marines have already left the Philippines for Shanghai. It is reported that they will be sent to Tientsin to join the 1,500 marines who have already left for Peking.

A dispatch from Manila states that the army transport Chaumont is expected there tomorrow to take an additional detachment of marines stationed at Oloncapo to China.

Plans for the disposition of a force of 16,000 imperialist troops are being perfected at Tientsin, it is stated.

Northern Workers Sympathetic

The situation is regarded as an extremely delicate one by the imperialist powers. Peking is "menaced" not only by the rapidly advancing troops of the Hankow Nationalists but by the large number of Nationalist sympathizers within the city.

Workers in Peking and Tientsin are only kept from openly espousing the Nationalist cause by the terrorism of Chang Tso-lin. The execution of labor officials in Tientsin which is in the hands of Chang Tso-lin's subordinates is a matter of almost daily occurrence.

Feng Controls Honan

HANKOW, June 3.—Detachments of General Feng's troops are sweeping out the rear guard of Chang Tso-lin's retreating army from the Chengchow district, according to reports received from the front. Honan Province, south of the Yellow River is now in the complete control of the Nationalist troops.

It is reported General Yen Shi-shan, commander-in-chief of the Shansi army, will join the Nationalists in their drive against Peking.

Women Join Struggle

The awakening women of China have thrown themselves full-heartedly into the struggle for the emancipation of their country and have even gone to the extent of joining the Hankow Nationalist army.

A regular woman's training corps has been established here. The women have regular army uniforms. They are primarily engaged at present in giving first aid at the battle-front.

partment of Commerce. "Without foundation," he calls them. "The reports were made by Walter White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after an extended tour of the flooded area."

If Hoover will talk to General Curtis T. Green, commander of the Mississippi National Guard Troops, in the flood zone, he will get abundant evidence of Negro slavery. Green talked freely to White.

Negro refugees—who make up 80 per cent of the flood sufferers—will be returned only to their former landlords, on identification by the landlords, the general said.

"We don't want our labor supply (Continued on Page Two)

Clarence Chamberlin has postponed his trans-Atlantic flight again.

## INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE AGENT IN GOOD POSITION TO REACH PUBLIC

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

## ARTICLE X

This article brings to a close this series which has been addressed specifically to the field worker in the employ of the insurance trust. What good they have accomplished remains to be seen. That it has created the occasion for talk about unionization there is no doubt. If this talk develops into concrete action then a definite purpose will certainly have been served.

There is no doubt that the conditions which exist in the weekly premium life insurance business are such as to make every field worker feel that a radical change is necessary. As long as the present economic situation prevails industrial life insurance will continue to be worker life insurance.

From an experiment involving only a few thousand dollars it has grown to be a factor in finance capital which controls upwards of 4 billions of dollars. This is more than the entire U. S. currency in circulation.

At present, as has been repeatedly pointed out, this enormous economic power is vested in the hands of a few unscrupulous Wall Street manipulators who have used it in enslaving the American worker and furthering imperialistic schemes abroad.

The "Big Four" are mutual companies, that is to say, the machinery exists whereby the workers who subscribe to this form of life insurance may take over the management and direction of these organizations and use them to their own advantage.

Not Free. To this end the field worker must lead himself. At present his use is the use of a controlled creature. He is used as an implement of fraud and coercion. If he would free himself from the position in which he now finds himself it is imperative that he organize a protective union not only for the benefits which will accrue to his own advantage but in the interest of the 40 million policyholders who are victimized by the same system.

The right to organize is given to those groups of workers who effectively do organize. After the organization is completed all talk of "right" disappears.

Can Meet Public. The industrial field worker enjoys a condition which exists in no other industry or business. He has contact with practically the entire "public." Each agent calls at about 200 families every week. In each family there are an average of four adults. His customers are mostly workers who understand the value of trade unions, if they themselves are not union members they are sympathetic to unionization.

The first move towards organizing an insurance field workers' union is to acquaint the insuring public that such a move would be in the interest of the policyholder.

Thrice Too High. Every agent of the "Big Four" knows that the premium rates charged by these companies are exorbitant. In some cases they are more than 300 per cent too high. Every agent knows that the ten year surrender clause is murderous in its application. It should be granted after two years. If the insuring public were acquainted with these facts via the agent, there would be an immediate wave of sympathy in his direction.

In his own interest the agent must organize to abolish the "lapse and charge" system by means of which he is penalized and fined for conditions over which he has little control.

Abolish "Times" System. When the "times" system is done away with practically all of the evils to which he is subjected will automatically disappear. The fear of the lapse charge gone he will no longer work at night to maintain insurance in force which was written years ago by other agents and on which he received no salary.

Conservation of insurance will be taken care of by employees, especially appointed for that work. In addition, when rates are lowered the lapse rate will fall considerably, because it will then be within the means of all to maintain the necessary amount of protection without hardship.

To all readers of THE DAILY WORKER who are field workers for the insurance trust I sincerely urge that you agitate among your fellow-workers for the creation of a powerful union such as our English comrades have, because only through organization can the exploited insurance worker better his working conditions and wrest control of this "co-operative" business from the hands of Wall Street who now vulture-like control it.

### Needle Trade Defense

Help the Furriers Win Their Strike. The Furriers are out on strike. The further developments of the Union depend on this strike. Every class-conscious worker and progressive must help the Furriers.

The Joint Defense Committee is arranging a Concert for Saturday, July 16th in the Coney Island Stadium. The entire profit of this concert will go to help the Furriers in their struggle. The participants in the program will be the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100, the largest Ballet in New York and a number of famous opera singers and dancers.

Tickets for the Concert are One Dollar and Two Dollars. They can already be gotten at the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Furriers Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St.; Cloakmakers Joint Board, 130 E. 25th Street. Hurry and get your tickets as we need the money for relief for the Furriers.

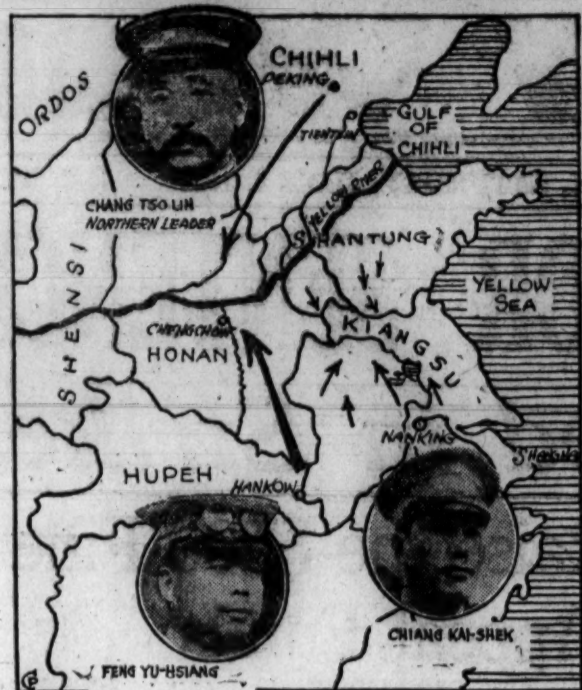
A Defense Journal. The office of the Joint Relief and Defense Committee will issue a special Souvenir Journal for the Big Concert at the Coney Island Stadium, July 16th. The Journal will contain many articles by prominent writers on the present situation in the Needle Trades and on the Defense Work. It will also contain many greetings and advertisements. The Journal will be read by over 40,000 people and will be one of the biggest advertising mediums. All those who wish to advertise or have greetings in the Journal, should send it in immediately to the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Room 714, 41 Union Square.

"Breaking Chains" in Paterson. "Breaking Chains" the famous picture of life in the Soviet Union, will be shown in Paterson on June 17th, in Public School No. 6, Cornell Street and Hamilton Avenue.

"Breaking Chains" was recently shown in New York and made a hit. The workers of Paterson will have the only opportunity to see it on June 17th. No one should fail to see this picture.

"The Ready Laundry," Bronx Park, has turned over \$100 to the Women's Council of the Cooperative House of the Bronx, for the arrested Cloakmakers and Furriers, with a promise to send in \$100 more next week and also assist in the future work for the release of the prisoners. The money was turned over to Mrs. Lillianstein, Council No. 1, Bronx Co-operatives.

## CHINA'S ARMIES MOVE NORTH



Chang Tso-lin is the bandit leader Japan raised to power over first Manchuria and then all Northwest China. He is the commander-in-chief of the alliance of militarists formed some months ago to combat the Chinese Nationalists. His chief supporter is Chang Tsung-chang, overlord of Shantung province. The retreating rear guard of his armies lies about where the point of the arrow reaching down from Peking shows on the map. His Shantung supporters are dropping back before Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking army, and there is desultory fighting in northern Kiangsu province. Feng Yu-hsiang is commander-in-chief of the Nationalist armies driving northward from Hankow, and eastward out of Shensi province. They have just reached the important railroad center of Chengchow, at which another arrow points.

## Topics of the Tombs

(Continued from Page One)

he remarked as we said good-by, "but it is very hard to live in America."

His last ten days in the United States certainly had been tough enough but of course no one with the makings of a good American citizen ever gets into the Tombs.

The Tombs edition of THE DAILY WORKER has made its appearance. According to the oldest keeper, this is the first event of its kind in the history of the prison, and the editor and business manager are the recipients of warm congratulations.

The general program of the Tombs DAILY WORKER is "Liberty, (in caps) Life and Pursuit of Happiness." Among its immediate demands is a One-Hour Day for keepers and jailers—from 12 Noon to 1 P. M. It is stipulated that this period shall also be their lunch hour and that during this time all gates, doors and turnstiles of the prison shall be unlocked. A penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, is to be enforced against any keeper or jailer who eats his lunch within one mile of the Tombs.

The attempted suicide by hanging of fellow-prisoner furnished the first number with a story which Harvey O'Connor would have characterized as "gross stuff." Application for police cards having not yet been O. K'd, the editor was unable to be on the scene, but a trusty whose nose for news is as keen as Sylvan Pollack's, but who lacks his long and varied journalistic training, covered the story for us in a very satisfactory manner.

We were moved to compliment this young Cub (a "dip" of uncanny skill) for the enterprise he displayed in securing a picture of the hanger-hanger, which had been taken in Sing Sing, by frisking him before he had recovered consciousness.

Thanks to this triumph of reportorial energy, the Tombs edition came into the corridor with the lifelike likeness of the principal actor in this tragic drama proudly pasted on its first page, scooping every other paper in the city.

Some criticism was caused by the fact that in the rush of getting to press we inadvertently left the Rogue's gallery number on the photograph, but these few complaints quickly were drowned in a great wave of approval of the mastery with which the Tombs edition of THE DAILY WORKER had handled this great human interest story.

The bitter criticism, strangely enough, came from the man whose terrible plight we had trumpeted to a sympathetic public. But as he had been handcuffed in his cell to prevent further suicide attempts, we ignored his verbal letter to the editor.

We have a good working knowledge of picturesque profanity, but we must confess that he used a number of words and phrases which were new to us and which we were unable to translate.

With the exception of this regrettable incident the Tombs edition went over big.

Features of the first number include: Exclusive (in The Tombs) photograph of an anti-British imperialist demonstration in Moscow, pictures of "Lindy" and his father and mother with a news item stating the editor of the Tombs Edition had spoken to many meetings of farmers and workers with Lindy's father in Minnesota, and a Women's Page. (The Tombs Edition of THE DAILY WORKER has a position open for a young and energetic woman who

is capable of taking complete charge of this department. All applications must be made in person to the editor.)

A number of poems were sent in for the first edition, but all were rejected by the editor with a shudder in which the business manager joined.

The subscription rate to the Tombs Edition of THE DAILY WORKER is one package of Camel cigarettes per week.

No subscriptions for a period of more than 99 years are accepted.

The United Cigar Store Company paid him \$24 per week for a work day of 10 to 11 hours with split shifts every other week. Day day was two days ahead, he was 23 years old, it was June, he had a date with his girl, but no money, he failed to "ring up" forty-five cents, and—the company spotter caught him.

He has worked steadily for the United for two years, his record is clear, but here he is in the Tombs with ball fixed at \$500—which he cannot raise.

His girl came down to see him—then two thick screens in visitors' row amid a devil's din of visitors' and prisoners' voices—and he came back to the cells sobbing his heart out and trembling in every muscle.

If you work faithfully for the United Cigar Store Company (the retail wing of the tobacco trust) you may, after years and years, stand with your feet planted on the golden pinacle of \$40 per week.

That is, of course, if the "spotter" never catches you forty-five cents short.

### District 2 Miners Preparing Now for Strike in Summer

ALTOONA, Pa., (FP).—Union miners in central Pennsylvania are talking of the strike that may be called in their field this summer. Coal operators are saying that they will press again for wage reductions when the bituminous operators association of central Pennsylvania meets with the scale committee of District No. 2, United Mine Workers, at Philadelphia, June 15.

### Fight to Free Negroes Held As Slaves

(Continued from Page One) deranged," the general explained. Labor agents who solicit Negroes for other jobs are kept out of camp. Negro labor is at a premium now, because of the wholesale migration to the North in the last few years.

Recall Phillips County

"If there is such a thing as retribution some of the southern plantation owners are getting it," said White. He told of one plantation in Mississippi where the Negro lands have not seen a penny in 5 years. The owners' properties were covered with raging waters, flowing at many miles an hour when White passed through.

And the waters were also over Phillips County, Arkansas, where a hundred Negro cotton farmers were killed in 1919 when they formed a tenant farmers' union.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

## HIRSHFIELD IN HOT ATTACK ON TRACTION FRAUD

Writes Letter to His Friend, Hylan

Magistrate David Hirshfield, commissioner of accounts in the John F. Hylan city administration, who was appointed to his present 10-year job just before Al Smith's man Friday, Jimmy Walker, became mayor, is trying to revive the political corpse of Hylanism. Little Dave, between jobs of sending strike pickets to jail on trumped-up charges of Tammany's policemen indulges in literary excursions by writing letters to his former chief.

Both Hylan and Hirshfield are graduates of the Tammany machine. Their only mistake was that they imagined themselves greater than the machine. From the dizzy heights of their exalted offices they lost all sense of political perspective and imagined they could with impunity defy their creator, Tammany Hall.

Get the Bum's Rush. When Tammany made a deal with the traction barons and tried to induce Mayor Hylan and his administration to aid Governor Al Smith in a plot to raise the car fare of the millions of city workers who have to travel in the subways, the mayor kicked over the traces and refused to be a party to the swindle.

Hylan's fight against Tammany was not because he is the servant of the "common people," he loves to talk about, but because he and his boss, William Randolph Hearst, who really forced Tammany to accept Hylan, were the political agents of the land sharks, the suburban sub-division real estate agents who were opposed to higher fares because it would make it more difficult for them to sell their "model homes for workmen," to the slaves of the city.

A bitter fight ensued in which the traction interests defeated the real estate interests. Politically it meant the defeat of Hylan by Walker.

Revive the Traction Fight

The traction fight has recently been revived, obviously for political effect upon the fortunes of the boss of Tammany, Governor Al Smith. One of the staunch Tammanyites, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, investigator extraordinary, has had charge of the investigation and Magistrate Hirshfield hastens to assure the public that the so-called "discoveries" of Untermyer were unearthed by him during his term of office.

Casting about for the best means of placing himself and his pal, "Red Mike" Hylan again before the public, Magistrate Hirshfield writes a letter to Hylan praising the work of the latter's administration and, incidentally, berating the Interborough, Untermyer, Smith, Tammany and Walker, which follows:

Enormous Dividend

"New York, June 1, 1927.  
"Hon. John F. Hylan,  
"9 East 40th Street,  
"New York, New York.

"My dear Judge:  
"According to the press of today, Mr. Samuel Untermyer just discovered that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had between the years 1915 and 1919 paid out subway dividends aggregating 187 1/2%, or within 12 1/2%, twice as much as the Interborough Company's total investment.

Figures Are Old Ones

"Nearly eight years ago, when the subway corporations made application for an increased fare, as Commissioner of Accounts, I furnished these figures to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the same were made public at that time in the course of the public hearings held by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment under your presidency, as Mayor. It was in that investigation that we found that the law firm Guggenheimer, Untermyer and Marshall received from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company \$25,318.72 as counsel fee in the now famous Admiral Realty Company law suit, said to have been cooked up for the purpose of having the courts pass upon the legality of subway contract No. 3; the contract under which the I. R. T. received the city built subways and the city thus far received nothing in return.

Untermyer Was Bondholder.

"I also remember that according to our records, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, his son, his nephew, and his law partner owned an aggregate of \$135,000 worth of Interborough bonds and that the estate of the late Andrew Friedman, of which Mr. Untermyer was executor, owned \$938,091 worth of Interborough bonds.

Washing Dirty Sinners.

"It occurred to me that while this traction investigation is now being conducted and Mr. Chadbourn, the head and front of the B. M. T., large stockholder in the I. R. T., and the reputed financial backer of Governor Smith's presidential aspirations, is being examined as a witness, it would be of interest to delve into the story of how you were forced out of the mayorality by Governor Smith because of your stand on the transit question and

## Editor Blames American Minister For Raids On USSR Embassy In Peking

PEKING, June 3.—United States Minister to China, John V. A. MacMurray, was primarily responsible for Chang Tso-lin's unprecedented raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound, declared Charles Haines Fox, editor of the North China Star, and well-known lawyer, in a public statement.

From the best information that I am able to obtain, Mr. Fox said, "it was the American Minister who took the most active part in inducing the Chinese in Peking to raid the Soviet Union embassy, with the British Minister, the main instigator, remaining quietly behind the scenes, and the Dutch Minister giving the actual permission."

American Minister MacMurray is the puppet of the British Foreign Office, Mr. Fox intimated.

your insistence upon the five cent fare. In the summer of 1925, it was said, I do not now recall by whom, that before your decapitation had been decreed upon, a conference alleged to have been attended by Mr. Chadbourn, Boss Olwyn of Tammany Hall, Tammany Sub-Boss Flynn of the Bronx, Walker and one or two others was had at a certain place. The Walker campaign managers seemed to have plenty of cash during the primary fight against you and later in the general election; the corporation controlled republican legislature passed the amendment giving the Walker administration additional \$300,000,000 to finish the subways you began to build, and everything seems to have been running along smoothly, according to Hoyle, when suddenly this investigation was started by Governor Smith's State Transit Commission with the great inquisitor Untermyer as counsel. Does it mean war to the hilt, or is it simply shadow boxing?

"The people would undoubtedly like to know whether the traction magnates were double crossed, or the reason for the apparent break between the aforementioned worthy conferees.

"Signed DAVID HIRSHFIELD."

More Tammany Graft.

Although professing expert knowledge of the traction tangle, Hirshfield missed the important point of the whole investigation—the enormous graft that is involved in the whole affair. As a result of the new set traction scandal both republicans and democrats at Albany have approved a three hundred million tax

exempt bond issue for the purpose of constructing more subways. These subways will be built by the city and the traction grafters who obtained dividends to the amount of 187 1/2 per cent in a period of four years will gain the benefits derived therefrom. The whole "investigation" is worse than shadow-boxing. The traction barons do not object to being called names if only they get what they want and in this case they are getting it. Tammany, in turn, will get nice fat campaign contributions from the corporations to boost Al Smith for president.

Don't Mention Wages.

In all the investigations thus far conducted nothing is said about the wages of the traction slaves. The strike of last year, which Jimmy Walker and his police force helped to break and which Tammany judges issued injunctions against, was the excuse for the traction barons to plead poverty. They declared that they could not pay the living wage demanded by the strikers. The facts again brought out by the investigation proves that they can pay wages, and the workers on the subway and elevated lines should smash the company union called the Brotherhood and organize a real union and again put up a fight against the slave drivers who amass enormous profits off the starvation wages of the traction workers.

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Age 31 to 45, Quarterly Expense Contribution, \$2.00

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The American Guardian, in order to form a new group of 1200 members, will issue for \$1.00—including the first quarterly expense contribution covering the first three months—to the first 600 applications received and accepted, a regular membership certificate.

By acting quickly, filling in, signing and sending in the enclosed application, you will save the Certificate Fee of \$7.00.

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In this, my petition for membership in the American Guardian, I hereby make answer to the following questions with full knowledge that the facts as I assert them are the basis for issuing to me a certificate for membership.

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Street Address? ..... State? .....  
City? .....  
Height? ..... Weight? ..... Sex? .....  
Race? ..... Where born? .....  
Month? ..... Day? ..... Year? .....  
Age? ..... Married? .....  
Give details as to occupation .....

Whom do you name as beneficiary? .....

Relationship? .....  
Address? .....  
What illness or injuries have you had in last five years? .....

Have any of your family or relatives had Tuberculosis or been insane? .....

Have you had any operation, disease or infirmity? .....

Have you ever been declined for Life Insurance? .....

I also appoint and constitute Mr. William F. Forde, of the American Guardian, to be my lawful Attorney-in-Fact, and in my stead he is authorized and empowered to cast my vote at any meeting of the AMERICAN GUARDIAN, and this authority shall continue in force until revoked by me by notifying the American Guardian by registered mail at least two weeks prior to any meeting of the members.

Signature of Petitioner .....

Witnessed .....

I have carefully read (or heard read) the foregoing application together with my statements therein made, and I hereby declare the truthfulness of the same.

Date .....

Signature of applicant .....

(Must be signed personally)

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## JOINT BOARD'S GENERAL STRIKE CALLS OUT NEW YORK FURRIERS

(Continued from Page One)

duct for distributing leaflets were dismissed in Jefferson Market Court. Mike Intrator, Frank Braunstein and Leon Litwin, taken on a charge of assault, will come up for further examination next Tuesday. Intrator was placed under \$1,000 bail, Braunstein under \$1,500, and Litwin was released without bail.

The Association's lawyer Markowitz tried to raise the old cry of "gangsterism" when the workers were brought to court; but this was promptly answered by the union's attorney Jacob M. Mandelbaum, who has been engaged as associate counsel with, Frank P. Walsh for the duration of the strike. Mandelbaum stated that since the Joint Board had 95 per cent of the workers loyally supporting it, there would be no necessity of resorting to the use of gangsters to do its picket work.

**Prove Falsity of Charge.**  
"The Joint Board has offered, and it offers now," said Mandelbaum, "to prove the absolute falsity of this charge."

The striking workers marched in an impromptu procession from the fur market to four East Side halls about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and there they were addressed by the members of the Strike Committee. Members of the independent and fur trimming shops at these meetings voted to give 10 per cent of their wages as a strike assessment. They were anxious to give 15 per cent, but ten per cent is all that is needed now. They will give more later if it is wanted. These workers, who came out for a one-day stoppage will return to their shops on Monday. All of them received working cards today.

**"No Strike at All."**  
While this demonstration of thousands of workers was still at its height, right wing leaders were busy denying that there is any strike at all. H. Schlissel, manager of the "reorganization committee" of the International declared that a total of 50 workers had walked out of Associated shops. This is so ridiculous it needs no answer, especially since Schlissel himself proceeds to say, "Anybody who cannot say that all the workers who did not go to work went on strike. Lots of them would have stayed away anyhow. And you cannot count those who stay away next week either, because Monday and Tuesday are holidays."

**Shops Tied Up.**  
Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, stated that Schlissel knows very well that most fur workers do not remain away from their jobs on these holidays. "He is looking for some sort of apology for the fact that the workers came down from the Associated shops almost 100 per cent, and are going to stay out until these manufacturers live up to the agreement they have violated."

Gold announced that on Monday or Tuesday a complete list of shops would be ready, with a report on just how many workers are scabbing.

**Will Raise Red Cry.**  
Among those denouncing the strike yesterday was Matthew Wolf, acting president of the National Civic Federation and a member of the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee in the Furriers' Union. Wolf as usual raised the "red terror" cry. He knows so little about the Furriers' Union that he denies that the Associated is in any way disregarding its agreement with the International Fur Workers' Union. He does not know that the agreement was signed with the Joint Board, not the International, and that the Associated has not only violated this agreement by forcing workers to register with the International, but has broken it in one detail after another in the shops.

## Schedule of Meetings During Furriers' Strike For Next Three Days

Saturday, June 4.—12 m., meeting of General Picket Committee at Local 22, 16 West 21st St. 1 p. m., women's meeting at Local 22. 2 p. m., all active Greek workers meet at 115 West 23rd St. to organize a general picket committee and women's picket committee.

Monday, June 6.—Mass picket demonstration at all shops. 9 p. m., workers in Associated shops report at Webster Hall; unemployed workers report at Manhattan Lyceum.

Tuesday, June 7.—6 p. m., Bryant Hall, 6th Ave. and 42nd St., mass meeting of Greek workers.

## Gamblers Bet on Life for Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

in his adoration of the "sacred" capitalist courts.

Only Advisory.  
Just what investigation the new committee can do is mystifying defense counsel here. Fuller and his own committee are continuing the quizzing of witnesses and expert. The new committee, composed of President Lowell and Stratton of Harvard and "Boston Tech" with Grant will act in a strictly advisory capacity, it is expected.

Three defense witnesses, James J. O'Neil of Boston, a lawyer, and Lena Allen and Harry Kurlansky of Quincy were questioned by the governor. Judge Cotillo of New York expressed his interest in the case of a letter. Filippo Turati, head of the Italian Socialist Party, whose headquarters have been transferred to Paris, asks "mercy" for Sacco and Vanzetti. His cablegram, curiously worded, reads:

"Your refusal to intervene will kill more than two men for years in torment; this refusal will kill the mutual trust between civilized nations; it would open a gulf of bloodshed between Europe and America, which the waters of the Atlantic would not efface. We feel sure, sir, that you will pronounce the word of mercy which the world expects from you."

Sixteen hundred more names, asking a commission to review the case were forwarded by the New York Nation. The Buffalo Sacco-Vanzetti conference, representing 42 labor bodies asks freedom while the Working Men's Labor League of Vancouver, B. C. wants unconditional pardon for the two workers.

The Parkhead Socialist Sunday School of the Glasgow, Scotland, Labor Institute ask a retrial. A cable from Haarlem, Holland asks intervention "in the gracious name of Jesus Christ."

The Swiss section of the European committee to save Sacco and Vanzetti is appealing for signatures to a petition asking a new trial.

**Keep Preachers in Place.**  
Thomas J. Boynton, former state attorney general, denounced efforts to obtain justice for Sacco and Vanzetti is an interference with the courts. The idea of a fact-finding commission to review the evidence nettled him especially.

"I recently told a minister quartered at my home," he declared, "that the ministers and the church should mind their own business with regard to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. I told him that coming from the clergy such a move for a fact-finding commission would be comparable to the demand for a trial by a mob on the street."

## Laundry Workers Strike Next Week For Union Contract

Laundry Workers' Local 280 is preparing to call a city-wide laundry strike next week, affecting 25,000 workers and 3,000 hand laundries. Following the collapse of negotiations in progress for nearly a month, Robert Mackey, the laundry workers' organizer declared yesterday there seemed little hope of averting the walkout.

The Hand Laundrymen's Association refused to renew the agreement expiring June 1, he declared. That is the main point at issue between the employers and workers, no wage increase being asked.

Individual settlements with hundreds of laundries may break the bosses' front as soon as the strike is under way. Support by other organized trades in the laundry industry has been promised.

## Right Wingers in N. J. Fur Hearing Arrested in Court

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—Right wing misleaders of the furriers got the surprise of their lives today when they came down to court to watch their socialist attorney, Henry Cowitz put the screws on the strikers of Local 25. After great preparations, lots of influence exercised over judge and county officers, they found that not only were the cases of the six strikers postponed until the September Grand Jury session, but on evidence presented that the right wing gangsters were the parties really guilty of slugging, six of them were arrested in open court.

Among the reactionaries who were thus placed on the defensive was H. Sorkin, vice-president of the International. When the judge got a look at him, he refused to let him out in the custody of his attorney, and held him on \$100 bail, "because he looked like a typical gangster."

When Sorkin was placed in his cell, union men drew away in disgust, refusing to be associated with a loathsome character.

**Motley Bunch.**  
When the left wing furriers came up for trial, a motley assemblage of police, A. F. of L. representatives, detectives and a socialist attorney were on hand. Henry Hilfers, A. F. of L. representative in New Jersey, joined arms with Henry Cowitz, the socialist attorney and the chief of police in trying to send the workers to jail.

John Larkin Hughes was attorney for Local 25. He obtained the continued freedom of the pickets on \$200 bail, with the exception of Jacob Shulman and Hyman Rothberg, whose bail was raised to \$300 each.

The right wingers arrested in court were Sorkin, Sam and Max Adelman, one a professional scab and the other a gambler, Frank and Sam Wenarsky, both scabs and Milton Corbett, the former business agent of Local 25, who was charged with absconding with \$40,000.

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## Laundry Drivers in War on Yellow Dog Contract; Sign Shop

The Fairview Laundry of 1882 Crotona Ave., Bronx, has settled with the laundry drivers who have been on strike against them for several weeks.

M. Rosenzweig, new temporary business agent of Bronx Local 810 of the Laundry Drivers' Union, announced yesterday that a one year contract has been signed granting pay of 40 cents a bundle, and 20 per cent on flat work.

Spurred on by this victory, the strike against the North American Laundry is being prosecuted with renewed vigor and the workers believe they will soon gain recognition of the union there. Efforts at unionization are also being directed toward the drivers of the Bathgate Laundry, 175th St. and Bathgate Ave., where a two year contract, carrying a "yellow dog" clause was forced upon the workers, when their union agreement expired.

## Moskowitz Released Because Judge Thinks He's Punished Enough

Herman Moskowitz, Young Workers League member, released from jail several days ago after serving one month of a six months sentence for distributing Hands Off China leaflets was let out because one of the three court of special sessions judges who sentenced him believed "that he had been punished enough."

When Moskowitz was released no reason was given by the authorities, the opinion of the judge being obtained after an investigation by Chas. M. Josephs, International Labor Defense attorney.

## Plumbers' Helpers Protest Tammany Neglect in Scale

A letter calling the attention of the Board of Estimate to the fact that plumbers' helpers in the employ of the city were omitted in the consideration of pay raises for building trades workers, was despatched yesterday by C. E. Miller, president, and James F. Walsh, organizer, of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers.

## Varnishers' Union Meet Monday Eve.

A regular meeting of Local 697, Furniture Varnishers and Finishers' Union will be held Monday evening, 8 p. m. at their headquarters, 151 Clinton St. A report of many committees will be taken up.

All unemployed workers are urged to report to the union office.

## Hands Off China Open Air Meeting Tonight

A Hands Off China open air meeting will be held tonight at 141st St. and St. Ann's Ave., by the lower Bronx Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party. The speakers will be Abraham Markoff, Louis A. Baum and a Chinese speaker.

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## Rabbit Workers in Brooklyn Refuse to Scab in New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—Brooklyn rabbit workers organized in Local 58 have flatly refused to scab on their striking brothers in Local 25 here.

Ordered by the scab international to "clean up" on the New Jersey local because its 500 members refuse to register with the Schachtman outfit, the Brooklyn local defied President Schachtman, Organizer Lucchi and Matthew Wolf and Edward McGrody of the A. F. of L. disorganizing committee at a tempestuous meeting yesterday evening.

Local 58 listened patiently to the strike-breaking pleas of the officialdom and then refused to be a party to the crime of disrupting the New Jersey local.

## Brooklyn Eager to Hear Truth About Sacco and Vanzetti

All Brooklyn knew today about the great Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration planned for Sunday afternoon at Arcadia Hall. Thousands of DAILY WORKERS and more thousands of leaflets and announcements had been broadcast through the borough by the Sacco-Vanzetti Brooklyn Conference in its energetic campaign to hold one of the country's biggest rallies for the two Italian workers in Brooklyn.

With Anthony Merlino, International vice president of the Barbers' Union as chairman, a group of the city's most brilliant speakers and representatives of various groups were billed to explain the significance of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Among them are:

Carlo Tresca, editor of the Italian weekly, *Il Martello*, now under charges for his anti-fascist activities. Moissey J. Olgin, editor of the Yiddish monthly, *"The Hammer"*, and writer of international renown. John Tartamella, manager of Brooklyn Barbers' Local 913.

Forrest Bailey, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has consistently forwarded the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Bertram D. Wolfe, of the Workers Party and director of the Workers School, America's largest labor college.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volkszeitung, a long-established German labor daily.

Ray Ragozin, of International Labor Defense.

Leo Pruseika, editor of *Darbas*.

Armando Borghi, author.

V. Marcantonio, lawyer.

The meeting will be at Arcadia Hall, Halsey St. and Broadway at 2 p. m.

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## BERT MILLER SENTENCE SUSPENDED; COURT IMPOSES HEAVY FINE ON PAPER

(Continued from Page One)

having been convicted of a crime. Capt. George L. Darte, of the Military Order of the World War, the organization which made the original attack on The DAILY WORKER, it was evident, had collaborated with the investigator in his report to the court.

Darte, he asserted, had called to his attention a copy of "Red Cartoons," consisting of drawings appearing in The DAILY WORKER during the past year. Obviously calculated to influence the court, the investigator cited several drawings in the collection which he described as "objectionable." The most offensive one was a cartoon on Sacco and Vanzetti, which he said was "disrespectful to Judge Thayer and the courts of Massachusetts."

"The DAILY WORKER teaches class consciousness and class hatred," the investigator concluded. Obscenity Charge A Smoke Screen. Before sentence was passed Joseph R. Brodsky, defense lawyer, charged the entire proceedings as a badly disguised attempt to muzzle the organ of the Workers (Communist) Party.

"That the 'obscenity' charge is entirely fictitious," he declared, "is obvious in view of the fact that the original complaints were made by the Military Order of the World War and the Keymen of America."

The DAILY WORKER has been publishing serially for the past 10

days the book entitled "Professional Patriots." The activities of the principal patriotic organizations now functioning were described, and the names of their contributors given.

"The issue must be kept clear," Brodsky continued. "This prosecution was begun because of the political and economic views of The DAILY WORKER. This paper is the organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of the United States. The law of this country has not challenged its right to exist."

"This paper," Brodsky asserted, "is the spokesman of the workers of the United States. It should not be grouped in the same class with publications capitalizing so-called 'immoral literature'."

Will Appeal Sentence. In sentencing Dunne to the workhouse, Justice Murphy declared that "this should serve as a warning to all radical and Communist elements that they cannot express their ideas in any way they please."

The case will be appealed at once, Brodsky declared. In the meantime Dunne was returned, handcuffed, to the Tombs where he will remain until he is sent to the workhouse.

Gordon Now In Tombs. Immediately after the sentence had been imposed, David Gordon, 18-year-old author of the poem "America," who had been freed in \$500 bail was convicted by the same court and remanded without bail to the Tombs for sentence next Friday.

## RED POETS' NITE

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# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.  
Daily, Except Sunday  
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1880

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL } ..... Editors  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }  
BERT MILLER } ..... Business Manager

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## No Reason to Question the Real Issue.

If anyone was so glib as to doubt the real motive behind the persecution of The DAILY WORKER co-editor and manager that doubt is surely now dispelled by the events in the courtroom yesterday when the investigator for the court, in presenting what purported to be the records of Comrades Dunne and Miller, devoted most of his time to emphasizing the revolutionary character of our publishing house. He even went so far as to drag in as evidence the volumes of "Red Cartoons" that we have published. He especially emphasized the working class activities of Comrade Dunne over a long period of time in the West.

That it was not the individuals before the court who were on trial, but The DAILY WORKER as an organ of the revolution was made plain by the sentences imposed. In addition to jailing Comrade Dunne for thirty days on the pretext of publishing a poem that he knew nothing about, the Daily Worker Publishing Company was fined five hundred dollars. The courts know very well our financial condition. They know that five hundred dollars at this time may mean weal or woe to us—that our financial condition is menacing our very existence—so they hope to hasten what they hope will be our demise. Out of the hard-earned funds that have been donated at such heroic sacrifice by our comrades and supporters we now have to pay five hundred dollars as a fine. We are also compelled to appeal the verdict which means an added expense of possibly greater than the fine. This legal defense is imperative because if we let this verdict stand it is a precedent that will be used against us on the slightest pretext.

The threat to the life of our paper is still grave and editorially we appeal to all our supporters to continue their efforts in order that the enemies of labor will still have to fear the power of our press and the workers will still have an organ of militant working class expression.

## The U. S. Marines in Tientsin.

Only a person hopelessly bereft of reasoning power, only a dolt who believes that the United States government is anything other than an imperialist bandit ravaging every part of the earth where it can gain a foothold will believe that American troops in China have been moved from Shanghai to Tientsin, the great port near Peking, for any purpose other than intervention against the Chinese revolution. American forces everywhere are recognized as agents of tyranny, of a depraved despotism that has few equals in the history of the world.

Just as American marines have stifled free government in Nicaragua and placed at the head of a fraudulent government, Diaz, a scullion of Wall Street bankers, so they are now in China with exactly the same purpose in view. While the motive is the same the methods of achieving its ends are different. China is not Nicaragua. There are more powers than one involved in China, which imposes upon the American forces the necessity of proceeding with caution. In Nicaragua only the imperialism of the United States placed the iron heel upon the necks of the inhabitants. There it is a simple matter of using force and terror to the utmost without fear of coming into conflict with any rival imperialism. The perversion of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, begun by William Jennings Bryan under the Wilson administration, continued and further developed by Charles Evans Hughes under Harding and brought to full fruition by the petty despot, Kellogg, under Coolidge, enables the Wall Street brigands to claim the exclusive right to exploit the South and Central American republics. In China American imperialism has to reckon with the power of Great Britain, fighting desperately to maintain its empire against overwhelming odds and forced to stake its all in a mad crusade against every threat to its domination at home and abroad.

In the first imperialist combination against the Nationalist liberation movement in China the American diplomatic corps and the militarist commanders played the game of Great Britain. Britain took the lead in that drive. But Wall Street would not permit its agents to play the British game. They have their own special policy, a line that is directed toward dominating China with the same undisputed tyranny that is now exercised in Nicaragua and other countries groaning under the oppression of Yankee imperialism. Today it is the American forces that take the lead. Brigadier General Smedley Butler has been given command of the marines not only in China but in the whole Far East. He shifted the Shanghai forces to Tientsin to be ready to strike a blow against further Nationalist advances on Peking, and has ordered to Shanghai marines from the Philippine Islands. This maneuver, to release Philippine forces for service in China, also accounts for the recent ferocious attacks against the trade unions and the Nationalists of the Islands, so they can be terrorized into submission during the Chinese drive. The American forces are the first to move to Tientsin—yesterday the sixth regiment of marines, 1,600 strong, was dispatched thence on the transport Henderson, while the tenth regiment artillery force, 400 strong, accompanied them. The Americans are followed by the British forces under command of Major General John Duncan. Japanese forces are headed for the same point. In face of the Nationalist threat to imperialism the predatory powers hold in abeyance their own inner conflicts and unite against the common enemy.

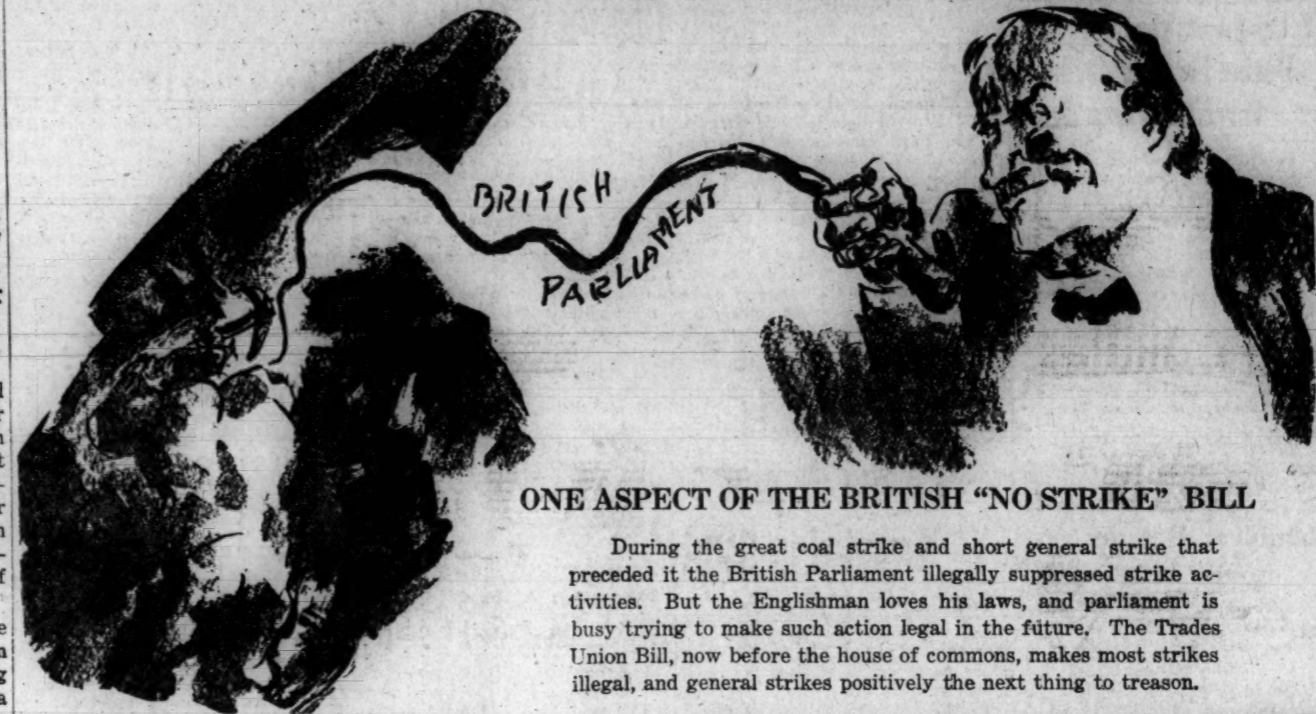
No amount of sophistry from Washington can conceal the fact that the occupation of Tientsin is an act of aggression, of intervention and war. Like all imperialist depredations against colonials and semi-colonials, war is actively conducted, but without the formality of an official declaration.

More than ever it is essential for the working class of this and other imperialist countries to insist that the governments of their countries get out of China and permit the Nationalist liberation movement to dispose of its own counter-revolutionary enemies, thereby paving the way for a stable government.

Although the differences between the imperialists are temporarily laid aside the moment they again feel that the liberation movement is arrested, they will resume the old conflict between themselves that can end only by endeavoring to decide the issues

# The British Trade Union Bill and Its Place in the Framework of World Imperialism

Its Lessons for the American Labor Movement



## ONE ASPECT OF THE BRITISH "NO STRIKE" BILL

During the great coal strike and short general strike that preceded it the British Parliament illegally suppressed strike activities. But the Englishman loves his laws, and parliament is busy trying to make such action legal in the future. The Trades Union Bill, now before the house of commons, makes most strikes illegal, and general strikes positively the next thing to treason.

The attack of the Tory government on the working class comes at a time when the British imperialists are engaged in one of the most far-reaching imperialist adventures in their history. It comes at a time when scores of thousands of troops have been landed in China for the purpose of shattering the Chinese revolution and the partitioning of China as a colony of the imperialist powers. It comes at a time when war is actually being waged without a declaration of war... the treachery and cowardice of the labor leaders... and their open support of this imperialist brigandage present... a situation wherein the British government has been... left free to pursue its offensive in all directions unhindered... The government... therefore launched its trade union legislation with a twofold object in view. It calculated that it would act as a means of diverting the labor movement from attending to the issues of the Chinese Revolution on the one hand, and on the other, it could fetter the unions against mass action of any kind before it would be possible for sweeping changes to be made in the leadership of the trade unions. (J. T. Murphy, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, International Press Correspondence, May 12.)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.  
ARTICLE I

THE Trade Union Bill, the latest weapon which British imperialism is trying to forge for use against the workingclass, has been treated so far in the American press as a purely British problem.

It is exactly the reverse. It is the latest manifestation of the world offensive against the trade unions which is a necessary part of the capitalist program for repairing the damages of the world war—called variously "reconstruction," or "stabilization" or "rationalization of national economy." It has as its first objective the weakening of workingclass organization to the point where it can no longer resist effectively the offensive of the capitalists and their government and prevention of trade union participation in working class political activity.

It is only in method that the British Trade Union Bill differs from the outright fascist control of the trade unions as in Italy, the control of the unions thru the activities of parliamentary reformist leaders as in France and Germany, or the worker-employer cooperation schemes, legalized in the Watson-Parker bill as in the United States. (In the United States, where the process of decay of the capitalist system is present only in subdued form, the methods of attack are distinguished under a phraseology of friendliness but have nevertheless a deadly purpose which coincides with the fact that American capitalism has never acknowledged that trade unions have a legal right to exist. It must be remembered however that there is also a powerful subjective factor at work here—the fact that American capitalism has observed and drawn serious lessons for its future conduct from the extension of the trade union movement in Europe following the war and the revolutionary struggles which have arisen there as the working class realized its increased power.)

It is the political activity of the unions which is under attack and the extension of this activity into direct conflict with capitalist government which the British bill is designed to suppress.

There is the additional motive of crippling any widespread action of the whole trade union movement, or joint action by its various sections in securing better wages and working conditions or resisting wage cuts, etc.

An examination of the bill itself shows its undisguised hostile and suppressive character. It is divided into eight parts, seven of which detail the offences under the act and the penalties established and one part which interprets the other seven.

THE seven provisions of the bill are as follows:

(1) All strikes, except those dealing with simple questions of wages, hours, etc., are outlawed. These also become illegal if they take the form of sympathetic strikes affecting other workers than those originally involved.

(2) Scabs are given additional protection.

(3) Picketing is outlawed.

(4) Severe rules governing the use of union funds for political purposes are set up.

(5) Government employees are prohibited from joining any but civil service unions or engaging in political activity.

(6) Provisions for union labor in municipal contracts, etc. are declared illegal and municipal employees and other public service workers are severely penalized for stopping work without due notice.

(7) The attorney-general is given wide powers in enforcing the provisions of the bill.

THE first provision of the bill practically abolishes the right to strike. It first states clearly that if a strike has any other object than that of advancing the economic interests of the workers in one trade or industry, that it is by virtue of this fact illegal.

Second, if the strike is "designed or calculated" to bring pressure to bear upon the government or upon the community "or any substantial section of it," it likewise becomes illegal.

But this is not all. The decision as to the legality or illegality of a strike rests with the courts.

THE declarations of the strikers as to their intentions have no weight. A judge or jury (composed of property-holders, "ratepayers" is the English term) decides first the object of the strike and second if it is "coercive" or not.

It is easily seen that, under the bill as proposed, the only guarantee that a strike has of not being declared illegal is that it is ineffective. In other words, strikes which the capitalists feel certain will be defeated because of their small size and lack of militancy are the only kind of strikes which will be tolerated.

A STRIKE to free political prisoners would be illegal. A strike of transport workers to aid coal miners—or vice versa—would be illegal. A strike to force consideration of unemployment relief, a strike against war—all protest and sympathetic strikes are to be made illegal.

Likewise a strike in the coal mining industry, the transport industry, the electric light and power industry, in telephone and telegraph, etc. becomes illegal because the courts will

inevitably decide that it is designed or calculated "to intimidate the community" or "a substantial section of it."

THE penalties provided for taking part in an illegal strike range from a fine of ten pounds (\$50) to three months imprisonment after conviction in a magistrate's court to two years imprisonment after conviction following an indictment.

The language of the bill is that any person who "declares, instigates, furthers, or takes part" in an illegal strike is subject to the penalties of the law.

It follows that those who speak in favor of such a strike, or who write in favor of it are equally liable with strikers.

NEITHER can a union, whose strike has been declared illegal, claim immunity from suits for damages as was formerly stipulated in the Trades Disputes Act of 1906.

The next portion of the bill dealing with the right of scabs supplements the provisions outlawing strikes. It follows logically that if a strike is illegal that a strikebreaker is a person who is performing a great service for the "community" and must be accorded the full protection of the law.

Under the proposed law the unions are therefore prohibited from expelling or in any way disciplining a strikebreaker—no matter what the ordinary rules and procedure of the union may be. If in spite of the law, a scab is expelled, the courts can order him reinstated and the union to pay him damages.

THE third provision, that dealing with picketing, is one of the most drastic features of the bill. Any picketing that is carried out, to use the language of the bill, "in such a manner as to be calculated to intimidate," is illegal and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Not satisfied with the ironclad character of the phrase quoted the bill interprets the word "intimidation" to mean:

"To cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any other member of the family, or of violence or damage to any person or property, and the expression 'injury' includes injury other than physical or material injury, and according to the expression 'apprehension of injury' includes an apprehension of boycott, of loss of any kind, or of exposure to hatred, ridicule or contempt."

It is manifestly impossible under such conditions to picket legally

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NOTE—These articles were begun before the writer was sent to jail and were finished in the Tombs prison. Some of the quotations had to be made from memory and therefore may not be entirely correct as to context but are nevertheless substantially accurate.—W. F. D.

and picketing is therefore abolished. To strengthen this provision of the bill another clause makes it illegal even to watch a house for the purpose of persuading any person not to scab. A fine of \$100 or three months imprisonment is the penalty for such an "offense."

It is when the bill begins to deal with the funds for political purposes collected by unions that the British rulingclass shows where the shoe pinches most. It is evident from the language employed that this section of the bill, which is a direct blow at the Labor Party, is framed to lay the basis for a deal with the reformist elements who are undoubtedly willing to accept other features restricting the strike powers of unions in order to preserve as much as possible of the trade union election machinery.

At present any member of a trade union is free to apply for exemption from assessments for political purposes. But under the new provisions every member of a union must signify in writing his willingness to contribute to the political fund—on a blank form provided for in the bill, a clause of which kindly informs the member that he can withdraw his consent at any time.

No political assessment can be collected from a member of a trade union who has not given his consent in the manner stipulated. Whereas the previous procedure was for a member to notify the union that he did not wish to contribute, now he must notify the union that he IS willing to contribute.

ALL funds for political purposes must be kept separate from other money, and the minutest details of all transactions filed with the Registrar of Friendly Societies. The government thus has a check on all phases of workingclass political activity involving financial expenditures.

Here the reformists will probably accept a compromise. That is they would be willing to define "political funds" as those which are used only in elections and thus agree with the government that the wider political activities of the labor movement such as demonstrations, relief for political prisoners, agitation against imperialist adventures, aid to colonial labor and revolutionary movements, etc. should be banned.

THE section of the bill dealing with civil servants, i.e., government employees, makes workers in this category virtual slaves of the British oligarchy. They are prohibited from membership in any union which is in any way, directly or indirectly, affiliated with any political organization. They are allowed to belong only to unions whose membership—or affiliated membership—is composed of government employees.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

A Few Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

A coal miner from Illinois sends \$5.00 to The DAILY WORKER fund. "I would not feel loyal to the labor movement or to the working class," he says, "if this contribution were not made. I wish I could give more. As a coal miner, I realize the truth that comes to the workers through the Workers Press is very dangerous to the capitalist oligarchy and their system. Let's have more truth."

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Lithuanian Communist Daily, "VILNIS," a resolution was passed pledging full support to our only English daily, The DAILY WORKER, in its fight against the extreme reactionaries, and as a beginning, a collection of \$68.55 was taken up to aid in the fight.

A "sympathizer" from Detroit, Michigan, sends a contribution of \$90.00 to the sustaining fund of The DAILY WORKER, and Gustav Tuckolski, of the same city, adds \$10.00 to make an even \$100.

Ernst Wagenknecht, of Cleveland, Ohio, sends a money-order for \$20.00, "to help save the only paper that really fights for the workingclass." \$5.00 of this amount comes from an oldtime sympathizer.

At a special meeting of Street Nucleus No. 2 of Section 2, Detroit, to discuss the dangerous situation in which The DAILY WORKER finds itself, a collection of \$25.00 was taken up, and the Nucleus pledged itself to raise an additional \$200 "for the support of our daily organ, which we will never allow to be smashed by the united front of the reaction."

Irving Steinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., sends a contribution of \$20.00 for The DAILY WORKER sustaining fund.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Calvin Coolidge is not saying much nowadays but he is allowing Mrs.

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# THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, June 4, 1927

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor



—Drawing by WILLIAM GROPPER.

The Anti-Communist Vote

## EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

IT should be obvious to all friends and supporters of a labor press in the United States that the present attack upon The DAILY WORKER has for its sole purpose the stifling of a voice which for several years has made the enemies of labor feel highly uncomfortable. The defense of our paper must be the concern of all true friends of labor.

There are too few militant labor papers in America. All too few. And to permit the enemies of labor to destroy The DAILY WORKER—because this is the intention—is to permit the employers to seriously weaken the workers and to hamper the development of the American labor movement.

The severity with which the "open-shoppers," super-patriots and hypocritical upholders of capitalist morality have seized upon the occasion is explained in the first instance by the fact that The DAILY WORKER is a Communist paper. But this alone does not tell the whole story. It is, of course, true that a Communist paper is at all times pretty much undesirable from the capitalist point of view. But such a paper begins to appear positively menacing to the capitalists when it succeeds in establishing itself as a loyal, and consistent fighter in the everyday struggles of the working masses. This is precisely the crime of which The DAILY WORKER is guilty in the eyes of the capitalists. It is for this "crime" that our editor and manager have been jailed and the paper threatened with destruction.

Defense of The DAILY WORKER is defense of a militant labor organ. It is a duty which no American worker can afford to shirk or ignore.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S speech at the Arlington cemetery contained nothing new from the point of view of American imperialist policy. It is the same old tune played in the same old way that we have been accustomed to hear from spokesmen of American capitalism since native imperialism came into age. The sense of the oration is: talk peace and prepare for war.

Read this quotation from the speech:

However we wish to pursue the paths of peace, however much we are determined to live in terms of good will both at home and abroad, we cannot escape the fact that there are still evil forces in the world which all past experience warns us will break out from time to time and do serious damage to lawful rights and the progress of civilization unless we are prepared to meet such situations with armed intervention.

This carefully worded sentence treats of "evil" forces at home and abroad in the same breath. It makes no distinction between the "evil" that may come to the American capitalists from the competitive designs of, say, British capitalists, and the "evil" effects that may result from a successful strike of workers for decent wages, say, the present strike of the coal miners. It is the same to Coolidge as it is to the big American capitalists. All those interfering with the "lawful rights" of the capitalists to exploit the workers, whether American or foreign, and to amass profits are "evil" forces which must be dealt with by armed intervention.

Another point worth commenting on is Coolidge's conception of evil. When the British capitalists are manipulating to maintain their hold upon the markets of Latin America, it is a clear manifestation



of evil. But when the American capitalists are engaging in the same manipulations to displace the Britishers and establish control for themselves, or when the American navy invades Nicaragua, crushes its independence and imposes there the rule of American bankers, it is nothing more than the realization of lawful rights and progress of civilization. The Hottentot is still alive.

When the three-power limitation of armaments conference opens this June in Geneva, we will be treated to another exhibition of capitalist peace comies. Japan is coming there with a demand for the neutralization of the Panama canal, in which it will undoubtedly be supported by Great Britain. The latter will be anxious to "patch" things up with Japan without seriously alarming or offending the United States. While our "own" imperialists will confidently put their foot on Japan's neutralization schemes, demand that the other fellow disarm, and very likely make a determined effort to kick English imperialism out of the West Indies. Which is all fully in accord with the pursuit of "our lawful rights" and the promotion of the "progress of civilization."

COOLIDGE'S refusal to call an extra session of Congress to provide effective relief for the Mississippi flood victims is developing into a first class political scandal. The Washington government is perfectly satisfied that all is being done while hundreds of thousands of men, women and children continue to suffer misery and starvation as a result of the flood disaster. A typical example of capitalist justice and fair play. Because the Republican administration has grounds to fear political complications if Congress is called in extra session and because Coolidge is afraid to be confronted there



—Decorative drawings by GABRIEL MAROTO.

with the necessity of speaking out on the third-term issue, hundreds of thousands of people must suffer agony and torture. This is how the wealthiest capitalist class in the world is administering public affairs.

The efforts of several, midwestern capitalist politicians to secure action from Congress on prevention of future floods may or may not bring the desired results. But the burning question of the moment is immediate and adequate relief for those most seriously affected by the disaster. What is being done about that? How much fair play and equal treatment is being given to the poor and helpless by the agencies now administering relief? These are questions which cannot be dismissed with general appeals for relief.

It is time that the organized labor movement made an effort to investigate conditions and find out as to what is actually taking place in the area affected by the flood. It is just as urgent that the organized farmer movements raise their voice in the matter and present a program of action which would protect the lives of the ruined farmers and their families. Coolidge's third term ambitions must not be permitted to stand in the way of securing adequate relief to the workers and farmers stricken by the flood disaster.

THE Philippine Islands are again on the agenda of the capitalist press of this country. This time an attempt is being made to adapt British tactics in China to the needs of American imperialism in the Philippines. For the first time, in our recollection, a direct charge is being made against the leaders of the Filipino independence movement that they are in communication or alliance with the Communists.

Feeling, presumably, that this charge by itself may not justify the imposition of more terroristic pressure upon the Filipinos, Rear Admiral Kittelle confirms a report "that certain radicals proposed and discussed a plot to destroy the naval ammunition dump at Cavite, near Manila." The two stories are skilfully linked together in the newspapers, and thus a "sinister conspiracy" against American is brought to light. With General Wood on his way to the United States to get authorization from Washington for more power to crush the Philippines, these alarmistic stories are clearly designed to harm the independence movement.

Which is exactly in line with British tactics in China. And very likely these will prove just as effective in the Philippines.

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, finds it extremely difficult to keep his peace of mind. The Soviet Union simply would not let him rest. Hence, he has again delivered himself on the proposed American labor delegation to Russia.

The reader will recall the terrific attack launched by the reactionaries at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. upon Coyle, editor of the Journal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and his associates for their proposed plan to visit the Soviet Union and study conditions. The attack was nothing short of a frenzy. But the storm had blown over,

(Continued on Page Two)

## WHAT THE IRISH DID

By T. A. JACKSON (London)

**G**EORGE LANSBURY'S reminder of the parallel between the Irish national struggle and the fight around the Trades Disputes Bill derives point from scenes of parliamentary "disorder" reminiscent of the days of Parnell.

It is no longer possible for an opposition group to delay proceedings quite to the same extent as Parnell did; but it is still possible for a Parliamentary Party of the right tone and temper to pursue a course which will (as his did) at once concentrate against them the hatred of their political foes and unite in their support the enthusiasm of those whose cause they champion.

The characteristic Irish method of obstruction was not merely to speak, and at great length, in opposition to measures of coercion: it was to oppose systematically all measures brought before the house, and generally to create such a state of congestion as reduced parliamentary business to a farce, and the government to a frenzy.

This was varied by the method of moving the adjournment of the debate upon measures declared "urgent" by the government—and prolonging the debate upon the motion to inordinate lengths.

"That Mr. Gladstone—"

When these methods provoked as they did, the angry intervention of the speaker, another and more galling method was employed.

Its first use was on the occasion of the cancellation of Michael Davitt's ticket-of-leave (from penal servitude as a Fenian).

John Dillon had sought to question the government, but had been interrupted by the speaker and suspended for insisting upon putting a point of order which that worthy declined to hear.

Mr. Gladstone rose to move some resolutions on procedure; but had hardly started speaking before Parnell rose and moved: "That the right honorable member be no longer heard."

Amid yells of indignation at this blasphemy the Speaker refused to accept the motion, and threatened suspension if this conduct persisted in.

Again Gladstone started to speak, and again Parnell rose, with the same motion. He was "named" and suspended—the Irish Party refusing to leave their seats while the division was taken.

Parnell being removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Gladstone rose again—only to be interrupted a third time by another Irish member with the same motion: "That he be no longer heard."

After this the Speaker "named" and the House suspended the whole of the Irish Party present.

At later stages of the struggle the Irish Party were not satisfied to leave the House under the purely formal "compulsion" of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Police were brought in to eject them.

There is an ironical analogy, too, between the British Government's excuses for their attempt to coerce Ireland and those offered in defense of the Trades Disputes Bill.

It was claimed that the "Coercion" Acts were merely aimed at "liberating" the vast majority of Irishmen from the "tyranny" of a dictatorial and seditious committee (the Land League). It was contended that but for this committee there would be nothing to prevent the people from showing their great and growing love for the landlords; that, therefore, once the League was suppressed peace and satisfaction would spread unbroken through the land.

Identical arguments are used now of the Trades Disputes Bill—with but the change of names.

## EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from Page One)

and the labor delegation proceeded to complete its plans.

Now, Green takes the floor again to warn, frighten and intimidate. But peculiarly enough, he finds this time little endorsement from the capitalist press. Even the Chicago Tribune, second to none in its hostility to the Soviet Union, can see nothing wrong in a group of prominent labor men making a visit to Russia for study and investigation. It says:

Mr. Green says that this is purely an individual enterprise, and does not involve the approval or the interest of the federation. Nor, we should imagine, is anything subversive of federation principles to be expected from it. The Chicago Tribune is satisfied that American labor men are immune to the "virus" of Bolshevism. It is quite confident that a visit to the Soviet Union is a good conservative education. To quote:

It is hardly to be feared that any American in organized labor can be influenced in favor of Red revolution when they see what it has done. Well, we are not as confident as the Chicago Tribune. In fact, we are firmly convinced that any unprejudiced, sincere labor men visiting the Soviet Union are bound to become loyal friends of the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic. And it is precisely for this reason that the reactionaries in the American Federation of Labor are opposing so violently the attempt by American labor men to study at first hand conditions in the Soviet Union.



## ON THE DEATH MASK OF LENIN

O stony mask that bears dead Lenin's name  
And his own features, clearly, boldly wrought!  
A face expressive of relentless aim,  
A brow deep-furrowed with a mighty thought.

Here we can trace the greatness of the man,  
The deathless courage and the lofty deed  
That lurked behind the temples that I scan  
And had their being in the soul now freed.

So eloquent this countenance, so brave,  
So steadfast even in the grip of death;  
And still his message stirs us from the grave  
And still he moves us as a stormy breath.

O speak, dead mouth, that high courageous word  
That once you spoke and set the world on fire!  
Let revolution's thunderous cry be heard  
Upon these lips that multitudes inspire.

O look, dead eyes, and see the flames still red  
That you have kindled, see the flags go by  
Still crimson as the blood that has been shed  
For freedom, still uplifted to the sky!

HENRY REICH, JR.

## Sun Yat-Sen University

(Translated From a Moscow Weekly by Vera and Violet Mitkovsky.)

**F**IRST of all, the names, not Lu-Pi-Sen, Ben-Kui-hva, Li-Ven-Fa, but Toshkin, Nurin, Usachev. Now that is not at all unusual. Followers of Sun-Yat-Sen wish to draw closer to Soviet culture.

It is hard to pronounce strange names, and still harder to remember them. At first the Russian comrades had to remind:

"Come to see us, to-day, Comrade Toshkin, won't you?"

Comrade Toshkin would come, bringing others with him. It was some time before the shy Chinese girl summoned enough courage for a visit. She had been training her feet to shoes which swallowed enormous quantities of cotton paper but which did not make the toes any straighter, and mercilessly betrayed the feet of their owner.

What do you think is the object of these visits to Russian colleagues of the University? To chat in Russian, to correct a doubtful pronunciation, and, perhaps, to conquer a new Russian word.

In intervals between studies, the Sun-Yat-Senners exchange Russian questions and remarks, speaking in slow, measured tones, in sharp contrast to their native tongue, the words of which are pronounced very fast, or wholly swallowed. A Sun-Yat-Senner, addressing a Russian comrade in Chinese, seems particularly pleased at being understood. He smiles pleasantly, listens attentively, and tries to correct the pronunciation and intonation.

Everything Russian has a peculiar attraction for a Sun-Yat-Senner. It is impossible to sketch a Sun-Yat-Senner omitting this sympathy for the Russian revolution, culture, language and literature. Practically everyone of them has read Comrade Stalin's Book on "The Political Question of a University of Eastern Peoples" in the original, in spite of the excellency of the Chinese translation.

"I try to read Lenin and Plechanov in the original," a Sun-Yat-Senner once said to me. Three of them had spent almost two hours over a short article on Chinese events in the "Kuni-Li". Certain manoeuvres were necessary here. An unknown Russian word was looked up in an English-Russian dictionary (for those who knew English), and then in an Anglo-Chinese dictionary. As a result, a whole page of the "Kuni-Li" was scribbled over with notes on a short article! After this I was not surprised at the unanimous opinion of professors at the University, that Sun-Yat-Senners were remarkably industrious.

Industriousness and perseverance permeate the whole "vus". Think of building a Chinese school without Chinese lecturers; teaching a complex discipline with almost a total absence of the necessary Chinese textbooks! Not only the faculty failed to understand the students, but the Sun-Yat-Senners themselves often failed to understand each other. The Cantonese could not speak freely to those from Shanghai, Peking, or the provinces. Each province has its own dialect, and we try to build a "vus"! Yet we have one firmly established and rapidly growing.

As a professor lectures, students translate him. The constant translation of lectures on political economy, history of the West, and other subjects, is highly beneficial to the translator, as it obliges him to study the subject deeply. These translators shall, in course of time, develop into Chinese lecturers on the corresponding subjects. This, of course, shall be a victory over the first obstacle in the path of the "University of the Workers of China" in Moscow.

Facilities for study are very poor, in fact, one may say, non-existent. The University is obliged to improvise. The professor's lecture is revised, systematized, translated into Chinese. In this way, the University has published many brochures and outlines, in a very short time. These are a veritable treasure, not only to the students of the university, but to the workers of all China; doubtless the second great achievement of the university.

The "University of Sun-Yat-Sen" is an interesting institution of learning, unprecedented, original, bold. The Sun-Yat-Senners themselves are curious people in the exact meaning of that word. They are members of the Kuomintang, the Party, and the Young Communist League; children of doctors and professors, mostly of that Chinese intelligentsia which plays such an important role in the liberation movement of China. Several had been at school in France and England. How were they treated there? Occasionally with toleration, but, as a rule, with animosity. From four corners of spacious China, and from fashionable schools of the "civilized" west, the Sun-Yat-Senners flock eagerly to a Soviet school in Moscow.

Note—"Vus" is an abbreviation for "Institution of Higher Learning."

# The Chinese Revolution and India

By J. T. MURPHY

THERE are more reasons than the fact that Great Britain has over sixty million pounds invested in Shanghai to make the British imperialists deadly enemies of the onward sweeping Chinese revolution. The south-western frontiers of this revolution meet the north-western frontiers of the Indian Empire. Within the frontiers of that Empire, 350 million people have been held in subjection for many generations by British imperialism which is now so scared over the prospects of the effects of a victorious Chinese revolution.

As a writer in the "Empire Review" says in an article on "The Indian Swaraj and World Politics": "Spreading as she does from the frontiers of Burma to the Pacific, a strong China might easily become a menace to Southern Asia." This is stating the case mildly, so permit Lord Meston, an ex-Indian Governor, to say his say. Spreading himself over three columns of the Tory paper, "The Sunday Express," he says—in contemplation of the passing of Shanghai into the hands of the National Revolutionary forces—"If Shanghai falls it will not be Shanghai alone that we shall have lost. Throughout the entire Eastern world one interpretation and one interpretation only will be put upon such a catastrophe, namely, that Western civilization has been defeated by oriental nationalism." He goes on to say: "Every blunder, every hesitancy, every weakness on our part in China goes running down the whispering galleries of Asia and weakens our whole position in the East."

He is especially concerned with India, for here he goes on to say that there is a "persistent under-world of restless, fanatical hatred of the West and all that it implies in India." He concludes "That a weak or vacillating policy in China is a danger, sufficiently great in its reaction on those countries with which we are most closely allied, to reconcile all thinking Englishmen to the measures that are now being taken."

## "Slaves in Burma."

In another Tory organ of the bourgeois press, Lord Birdwood protests against any possibility of the reduction of the military budget of India and warns the world against the Bolshevik menace.

Still more direct in its relation to the important events developing in China is a visit of the British Commander-in-Chief to Burma. The British have suddenly discovered that in Burma there are slaves to be liberated and expeditions are sent there to abolish slavery in this benighted country, and incidentally, to make a military inspection of the frontier of Burma which borders the frontier of the Chinese revolution.

All these facts point conclusively to the fear which reigns in the minds of British imperialists concerning this mighty revolutionary movement. And, of course, they have good reason to be alarmed. For ten years they have seen the U.S.S.R. emerging from its difficulties, growing in strength, and by its very existence inspiring the peoples of the East to gather their forces and rise for the liberation of the masses from the power of imperialism. To see this mighty revolutionary movement extending to the millions in China who, in the process of their struggle, realise more and more that the great friend of their liberation is the organised dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R., is driving them to a state of hysteria.

They know that a liberated China must perforce beckon to the millions of India, Egypt, Palestine and Africa. They know that the masses of these countries are watching every step forward of the Chinese National Army, and, steeped in a hundred years of experience of "how to deal with the Asiatics," they feel themselves impelled to discard even the semblance of liberalism in their policy and to attack the Chinese revolution with all their force. They regard the Asiatics as slaves and have determined that slaves they shall remain.

In the process they perpetrate blunder after blunder, and outrage upon outrage, not one of which passes unnoticed by the teeming millions of these countries. The Indian masses, for example, know full well their own experiences under British rule. They know the precautions they have endured from their overlords and when they see the Chinese National Army marching from victory to victory, when they see that the atrocities of Shanghai, of Wansien, and of Nanking are unable to deter the revolution, but on the contrary, arouse the masses to more powerful organised action, then this is at once an inspiration and a lesson conveying new perspectives for their own future.

## A Warning Voice.

For example, the organ of the Swaraj Party of India, "The Forward," for the 27th of January, 1927, writes: "If Japan has been spared the fate of China, India, Persia, etc., it is only because she too has taken a leaf out of the book of European imperialists, become a votary of force and has learned to pay European nations back in their own coin. . . . The first condition of a successful stand against White Imperialism in Asia is to have a strong and independent China fully trained in the modern arts of warfare." This is at once a warning to the imperialists and a portent of coming events.

But this is not an isolated voice. In response

## HIS MAJESTY'S GOV'TMENT

Thru forgery they rose to power  
This slimy bloody tory band.  
And now at the eleventh-hour  
At cracking safes they try their hand.

No ruling click has ever shown  
Ill manners like these knights and lords.  
Such vile behavior was unknown  
Amongst the crudest savage hordes.

There's nothing sacred to these asses,  
Except their power and their gold.  
They tear up treaties, murder masses  
Anything their loot to hold.

Men of England! You the toilers!  
Crush this parasite crew  
Rid your country of despoilers  
You are many, they are few.

ADOLF WOLFF.

to a speech at a banquet by the President of the European Association in Calcutta in which this gentleman said: "A continuation of British rule in India was necessary for the good of the Indians themselves", a leader of the Swaraj Party writes: "Events in China ought to have opened the eyes of the extremely high-spirited members of the European colony. The Europeans in India should not forget that they form an insignificant minority. Half-a-million desert people would be enough to cause so much disturbance that the British would realise their unusual position in the country." This

## "DISCOVERING THE REDS"

By WILLIAM PICKENS

OUR daily papers have just published a list of Communists and other American "reds," which the London police took in a raid on a Russian trading company. And these papers pretend to have "discovered" something in the names and addresses of the American radicals. That is pure propaganda: for every intelligent person in America has known the names of most of these people for years, knowing that they are Communists and radicals. Even those of us who are not Communists have long been perfectly familiar with the names, addresses and activities of these "reds." Think of any newspaper "discovering" to us that Lydia Gibson or Robert Minor or Ruthenberg is a Communist! What a joke! These people have never tried to hide their names, their addresses or their political beliefs in America. In fact Ruthenberg, until he died, was the head of the American Communist Party, and known all over the world.

This is one of the serpentine methods of propaganda: to excite the people by making them think that something "terrible" has just been "turned up." Even the English police knew all about these people before the raid was made. It looks to us as if the truth is that London police were looking for something which they failed to find, and are therefore making the best of what they did find.

While they were "discovering," they might have discovered a few really big things: that the Czar was killed, that Lenin is dead, that Trotsky is still alive, that there is a revolutionary civil war in China, and that unopposed British and American guns killed several thousand Chinese women and little children in Nanking.

Some of these things are vastly more important than anything discovered in this raid. Everybody who is intelligent, already knew that Russia is fighting "anti-red" propaganda by "red" propaganda all over the world.



is placing the finger on the pulse of British imperialism with a vengeance.

But not only is the warning sounded. On all hands the voice of protest is raised against the intervention in China and especially against the sending of Indian troops to crush the Chinese revolution. It is already reported that some of these troops have revolted and they are being taken away from Shanghai to Hong-Kong. The voice of protest extends from the most extreme right of the Indian National forces to every section of the Indian National Movement. For example, the "Bombay Chronicle", the organ of the Right Wing Nationalist elements, says in a leading article of January 25th: "The Viceroy has announced that his masters installed at Downing Street and his government had agreed to co-operate by contributing a contingent including Indian troops as India happened to be the closest port from which troops could immediately be despatched to China. Is not the Viceroy aware that India has always bitterly resented the use of her soldiers in Egypt, Mesopotamia and China, whenever they have been unscrupulously used to stem the tide of patriotism and trample down the leaders of their people? Has not the Legislative Assembly voiced the uncompromising opposition, that the people of this land object to this cheap device of using now again Indian troops as helpless mercenaries for helping selfish imperialist designs, and does not the very name of the Indian stink in the nostrils of all oppressed nations because they have been employed in sanguinary conflicts in Shanghai and Cairo? The long and shameful record of British relations with China include the long-continued opium poisoning of these people, the ruthless exploitation of its cheap labour and vast resources; and the fierce and oppressive treaties forced on its governments at the point of the bayonet disclose a purpose and a policy that cannot be called defensive."

## Against Troops Going.

All the leading papers of the Nationalist movement have voiced their protest in more or less strong terms, and the National Assembly itself desired to vote against the sending of troops to China. There is not the least doubt that this Assembly, the majority of whom are the most constitutionally-minded of Indian politicians, would have carried a decision reflecting the great mass sympathy of the Indian people for the Chinese revolution. But the Governor-General stopped in as the representative of the nervous British imperialists and forbade discussion of any kind on this question.

This decision at once had the opposite effect. It inflamed the Indian press and great mass meetings of protest were made on every hand. The following resolution adopted at great meetings in Bombay is a duplicate of the resolutions passed at many meetings in all the great cities in India: "This meeting of citizens of Bombay desires to express the sympathy of the Indian people for the great Chinese revolution in the struggle which they are waging for their political and economic freedom. The meeting strongly protests against the proposal of the government of India to send Indian troops for intervention in China and declares India's sense of humiliation at the use of her resources for the advancement of capitalist imperialism in the East."

"The Forward," the organ of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, dismisses with strong contempt "the claim of any man, be he Viceroy of India, to offer up the blood and lives of the sons of India to the service of Britain's mission on Chinese soil. India is not at war with China. India has no quarrel with China. If the truth is to be told, the people of India have the warmest sympathy for the Chinese in their desperate struggle against the unjust aggression of the foreign devils on her soil. Every true son of India will warmly sympathize with Chinese aspirations to recover their country from the deadly grip of unjust usurpation."

## Toward Mass Action.

Such are the characteristic terms used with regard to this development. But a still further concrete example of the way in which the Indian masses feel in regard to the struggle of the Chinese people can be seen in the decision of the Indian workers to send three thousand Indian ambulance men to serve with the Chinese National Revolutionary Army. The Hindu "Seva Dal" has undertaken to organize the contingent but we can say with certainty that the British government will prevent such a contingent leaving the shores of India. Nevertheless this action will only add fuel to the flames. The Indians themselves will learn from these events that until they also pass from the path of pacifism to that of organizing the power of the masses and equipping them with the means of victory, their subjection will continue to endure.

This great lesson will be learned as every echo of the Chinese revolution falls upon the Indian masses. Indeed, they are learning. It is this fact which is driving the British imperialists to frantic anger. But what are anger and stupidity in face of hundreds of millions of slaves who have learned how to fight for freedom?

# Review of Conditions of Working Women in the U. S. A.

(Ending of 1926 and the beginning of 1927.)

By MARGARET COWL

**IN THE DOLL INDUSTRY** employing about 5,000 women in New York City, the employers have devised a new scheme for cutting down wages. Every worker is required to sign an agreement that she will not join a trade union and will not strike. As a guarantee that she will live up to the agreement 5 per cent of her wages is deducted each week for one year.

**TOBACCO FACTORY**, Perth Amboy, N. J. more than 200 girls were discharged because of the introduction of new machinery; prices for remaining girls were reduced; many of the discharged girls were re-employed (in same town) by a men's shirt factory at \$6.00 per week.

**ASSABET COTTON MILLS** in Maynard, Mass. About 600 workers jobless; 200 children in need of relief; Mrs. Crotty, a mill worker, stated that instead of 4 quarts of milk per day, the family has to have only one quart. The Crotty baby is 16 months old.



—Drawings by CHAMBERLAIN.

**SWIFT MEAT TRUST.** Since 1921 wages were lowered and hours lengthened. The Company reported \$15,379,152 profit for 1925. The Swift Meat Packing Company has established a company union.

**FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNERIES.** In the State of Pennsylvania, according to the report of the State Department of Labor, practice peonage. Whole families are employed. Actual slavery exists among the workers in these canneries.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY** in Schenectady, N. Y., reduced wages of its employees since 1918.

**GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY.** In the first half of 1926 the workers lost a demand for an increase of 12½ per cent in wages. The Goodyear profits for 1926 were \$26,284,672. A company union exists here.

**UNDERWEAR.** On January 17th, 1927, 350 girls employed by the Garfinkel and Ritter Underwear Company in Patterson, N. J., struck against wage reductions. Most of the strikers are girls between 15 and 17. Many of them showed pay envelopes of less than \$5.00 for a week's work after the new wage reduction took effect. To set the prices for piece work, the employer would select the speediest worker. Slow workers were placed on piece basis. Deductions were made from the girls' wages for the time lost in repairing broken machinery and the girls had to pay a fine when they reported late for work.

**TEXTILE WORKERS** in Passaic. About 12,000 workers (60 per cent women) out on strike against 10 per cent reduction in wages. The average wage before reduction was for male workers \$18.00 per week and for women \$14.75. Average work week 54 to 60 hours. Thousands of mothers doing night work. Brutal police attacks against men, women and children, attempting to force the workers back to work. Courageous activities of women in picket work.

**THE FARMER'S WIFE.** According to Frank O. Lowden, a member of the Republican Party: "Their earnings (farmers of middle west—M. C.) including management and family labor, have shrunk from \$1570 as an average to \$648 a year."

**MINER'S WIFE.** To keep the family from starvation, thousands of miners' wives have recently been forced into the Scranton, Wilkes Barre, Pittston, Old Forge, etc., candy, silk, textile mills to work at from \$18.00 to \$15.00 per week. They must walk two to four miles to and from work every day.

**BILL FOR 48-HOUR WEEK** for women was defeated in New York State. For 12 years organized labor attempted to put thru a 48 hour week bill for women workers. Every year it was defeated. This year the 48-hour bill was modified to 49½ hours with 78 hours additional for overtime in busy seasons, and was thus enacted into law. According to the Graphic Survey, "Its various exceptions, modifications make it hard to apply and complicated to enforce." The new law effects less than half of the working women in New York State. The Women's Party opposed the passage of the bill. This is how the employers got rid of the 48-hour bill. The 48-hour bill in Illinois has been continually defeated for a number of years. In all other States in the U. S. a 48 hour law for women workers exists mostly with exceptions and modifications similar to the New York law.

**SOME OF THE 1926-1927 STRIKES.** In many of these strikes the workers were bitterly fighting injunctions issued against them, prohibiting them to rightful picketing.

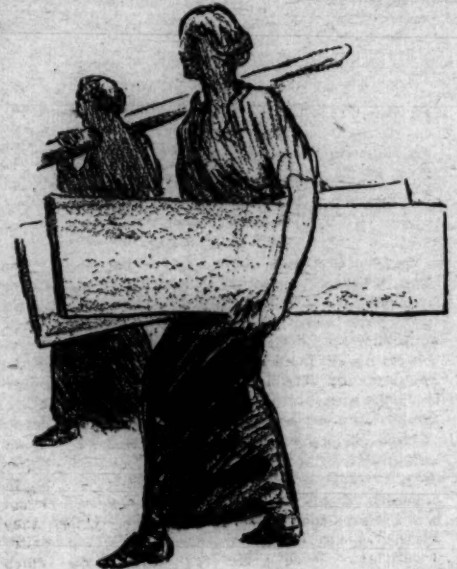
Paper Box Makers; Willamantic American Thread Co. workers; Shoe workers; Cloakmakers; Furriers; White Goods workers; Passaic Textile workers; Laundry workers; Auto workers; and these where no women are employed: Interboro Rapid Transit Company workers; Cap workers; Barbers; Miners.

The above are conditions effecting only some of the sections of the working women in the United States.

**CHILD BRIDES.** Up to 1926 the lowest age at which a girl was allowed to marry by law, in New York State was 12 years of age. The 1926 Legisla-

ture raised this age to 14. Now there is a bill introduced to raise the age to 16.

According to the 1920 census, 343,000 girls in the United States married at the ages of from 11 to 15 years. Each year since, the number of child-brides increased. To escape intolerable conditions in homes and to get away from the factory is the reason for most of the early marriages. The men marrying these girls are mostly unskilled workers. The low wages paid to these workers are not sufficient to maintain a family, making it necessary for the wife to go back into the factory. The mother occupied in the factory is not able to give attention to the children. The street attracts the children for whom children's courts and houses of correction are established. Raising the marriage age to 16 will not do away with the cause for the misery of these thousands of child-wives. Only when the government representing the interests of the employers will be abolished and a Workers' Government established will the conditions of girls, even tho they will marry at an early age, be made better. It is to the interest of working women to cooperate with men workers in the struggle for a Workers' Government.



## BODIES BY BRIGGS.

In the recent fire at the Briggs Body Plant in Detroit an unknown number of men were burned to death. Twenty bodies were recovered. None of the Briggs officials were arrested and no gunboats were sent to protect the interests of American workmen.

### At the Auto Show:

Soft glowing lights in pillared hall, with music softer still,  
The soothing blend of palm and rose and golden daffodill,  
The swirl of fashion's silken tide, sweet laughter's vibrant thrill,  
Dame and mistress gathered there a languid hour to kill.

Came through the crowd a money king, silk hatted, boorish, grim,  
A fur clad strumpet on his arm, her form divinely slim,  
They paused before a gleaming car—last word in speed and trim,  
He helped her in, the cushions soft embraced each dainty limb.

"Oh, Dan!" she cried, "this car for me," his check book out he digs,  
'Tis just the thing to set them wild, those cattish, women priggs.  
A clever salesman fussed around, his job to sell these rigs,  
"No better car in all the world, this body's made by Briggs."

### At the Auto Factory:

Deep in the murk of spray booths that stink like the pit of hell,  
The workers sweat at the paint guns on cars that showmen sell,  
Gas laden air and poisoned lungs their labored breathings tell,  
Stark hunger's whip the foreman cracks, they speed to every yell.

A thunder crash and death rode through, astride a blood red flame,  
The workers died in their bondage, each black and blasted frame,  
Burnt offering to the god of greed; great Christ the cruel shame,  
Incense at profit's altar their scorching flesh became.

BODIES BY BRIGGS, this cinder heap of things that once were men,  
Bone of our bone, our brothers they, slain in that flaming den,  
Such the tally of wealth and greed through all of mortal ken,  
Death marks the score in worker's blood using a golden pen.

P. R. O'SCRIBED.

# A Hobo on Halsted Street

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

It was eight o'clock in the morning on Halsted Street, Chicago, where husky employment sharks flock their muscles on the sidewalks and urge wage slaves out of work to step right in and be shipped to distant parts where one can labor in return for anything from 30 to 60 cents an hour for his toil.

"Shipping them right out now boys."

The vocal sounds are jerked thru the nose giving the performance a somewhat professional effect.

Here was a tall lean man with his two hands in his empty trousers pockets looking at a sign announcing that railroad labor was wanted. One week ago he had hit the town with a roll of bills he liked to fondle. He spent it and while he was spending it life was pleasant indeed. When he peeled the first bill off the roll it seemed that he could never get to the end of it, but moonshine and the acquisitive women that one is liable to run into on Madison Street, between Racine and the River, are anything but slow. They must live, and an adventurous lumberjack wants to be accommodated.

There he stands now with the earnings of several months only a dream. He tries to kid himself into the belief that he got his money's worth....

"Shipping them out today."

He looks right in and trusts himself to the tender mercies of the employment shark.

He goes to work for some boss who may now be sporting on the Riviera or whose daughter may be straining her spine bending before the king and queen of England in Buckingham Palace. And the little that he spent on the ladies of easy virtue in Mid-City or in the bootleggeries that dot the topography of that section would not be sufficient to tip the maid that bathes his master's daughter's poodle. Yet it took him months to earn that money. Now he must go and bring in another roll.

On a side street leading off Halsted over one hundred men are lined up waiting for an office door to open. It does and they troop in. Two surly faced persons and a woman man the place. It is an agency for distributing circulars. They receive a certain sum from department stores to distribute circulars and they advertise for broken-down men to do the distributing. They get rich on the racket. The distributors keep on getting poorer and poorer.

The component parts of the que were leary about telling how they came to this. Could you blame them? Under a different social system they might be useful members of society and they might not be. Perhaps they might be let starve. Unless they were physically unfit. Parasites in rags or parasites in silk hats. It is a difference in degree. Which is the greatest parasite? But we are now concerned with the parasite under the silk top. He is the lad whose scalp we are out to misappropriate.

I walked into McCauley's store and purchased the American Mercury and the Nation. I would sit down in a restaurant and read what one of our favorite cynics had to say, over a cup of coffee. And one could contrast the dignity of the Nation with the sordidness of the Slave Market. A polite liberal on Vesey Street might be cursing like hell on Halsted.

With my head full of random thots and my eyes on the conglomeration of dirt that festooned the street, I walked along. It would not be pleasant to be shipped out on some railroad job. It might



be work in the hot sun or in the bitter cold. And then it would take such a long time at 30 cents an hour to save the price of a suit of clothes. And if one did not feel like buying clothes for his savings it would not last very long anyhow.

Suddenly something stopped in front of me. It opened its face and three long yellow teeth seemed to snarl at me. But the eyes were twinkling with merriment and the head was cocked to one side like that of a child planning out the strategy of borrowing the price of an ice cream cone from her father or a girl trying to switch her suitor from eloquent recitals of the way he made the boss notice him to more intimate tho perhaps even sillier vocal efforts.

The clothes on this animated piece of protoplasm seemed to have been designed for a good sized baby elephant. The color was gray.

The stranger's face carried at least eight ounces of coal in its pores but between the tiny black spots there was a diffusion of color which indicated that the bearer was not consumptive.

"How about staking a fellow for a meal?" he asked. I tickled my 60 cents and took a good luck at him.

"If I give you the price of a meal," I replied, "what guarantee have I that you will not spend it on liquor?"

"To prove to you that I am on the level," he said, "I will have breakfast with you unless you have dined already."

"This fellow must have been brought up in a boudoir" I soliloquized.

"Anyhow" he continued, "I find that it pays to be on the level. When I want a dime for a 'shot' I put it that way and I rarely get turned down. But when I want a 'shot' and tell my man that it is coffee I want he can tell that I am lying. So I stick to the truth as a matter of business."

"This game is tough," he continued. "I collected twenty cents a few minutes ago and before I had the dough lodged in my jeans a bunch of buzzards were on my neck and I had to give it up."

Every business has its own undesirable qualities, I thot, and said to the stranger:

"Alright, let's go and eat."

"I know where we can get a meal for twenty cents," he observed. "Let's go."

Sitting at a table my new found friend introduced himself.

"My name is Shawneen Healey" he said.

"Sounds rather Irish."

The yellow teeth showed again, the eyes twinkled and he gave me a quizzical look.

"God, knows when my people came from Ireland but they tell that I look like one."

"My name is O'Flaherty," I reciprocated.

A sense of greater security seemed to overspread his face and he looked at the menu with greater enthusiasm. He evidently thot he had struck luck. I did not show him my bank balance and hoping for the best I encouraged Shawneen Healey to go as far as he liked with the menu.

He looked the card over with an appraising eye and I almost had a heart attack when he ordered poached eggs on toast, corned beef hash and a cup of coffee. I could see my sixty cents proving inadequate but I still had my watch so in case of emergency Old Ben was around the corner.

Mine was a cup of coffee.

While the waiter was waiting for our orders we sat in silence for a few minutes. Then Shawneen looked at me with one of his eyes on half cock as if trying to size me up. Then he said:

"You know, I felt sorry for you when I saw you with the papers under your arm."

"Why so?"

"Oh I thot you were one of those poor fellows who have to distribute circulars. You are too good for that kind of work."

I admitted it tho I would not mind distributing circulars for ten dollars a day. But two dollars for that kind of work was beneath me.

"As for me," continued Shawneen loading his fork with a cargo of corned beef hash painted with poached egg, "I don't go in for that kind of thing. I am a painter by trade and when I get a job I get money. But work hasn't much attraction for me."

"I used to be a chronic wage slave many years ago. Then I got fired and found that I did not have a dime but I had a pair of bum lungs. So I took to the road and have not worried about money since. Now my lungs are like two pieces of rhinoceros hide and I can stand the cold and the heat with equal comfort. I am not a bum. I am just a hobo. Say, why don't you quit it and turn over a new leaf?"

He talked to me like a fond mother begging her wayward son to cut out chewing gum. Or a preacher urging an intelligent citizen to dig out his brains and swallow the bible. Or an insurance agent appealing to the father of a large family to add \$500 more to his insurance. Here was a man with a cause he believed in.

"I work on a labor paper," I said by way of excuse, "and I am not in much danger of being corrupted by the acquisition of wealth."

"That's different," said the hobo, "but it's funny how people like to work for others."

I thot they had to work for others or eat on others under the capitalist system but when I looked at the check and learned that it was only twenty-five cents I almost agreed with Shawneen.

We walked to the desk to pay the bill. Shawneen saw me putting a quarter back in my pocket.

"I am not holding on to a nickel," he said.

"Here are two of them to play with," I answered, and we both went our ways whistling merry airs.



## ROOMS FOR TRANSIENTS

Said the landlady—

"I don't want any more ladyroomers. They lock themselves in the bathroom and wash their clothes out. They cook their meals over the gaslight. I'd rather have MENroomers than LADYroomers . . ."

And being what she is, I guess she would.

—LEBARBE.

## THE COUNT

They killed this stiff three times—  
Once when they tortured him in the death cell;  
once when they burned him in the chair;  
last when they buried him in a numbered convict's grave under the prison yard.  
And god knows what'll happen to his family . . .  
It's hard to satisfy a state that wants three lives for one!

LEBARBE.



—Drawing by WILLIAM GROPPER

# No Holy Picture for Janek

By WALT CARMON

THE Polish settlement consists of eighteen blocks between Kosciuszko Avenue and Warsaw Street. The church of St. Stanislaus, like a feudal castle, stands in the centre, towering above its domain and exacting tribute from it. The Reverend Mieczyslaw Szczytkowski is pastor. He is God's own representative: counselor of conscience, advisor in matters political and practical, collector of nickels, dimes and dollars to further the glory of God and feather the case of his agents.

There were skeptics in the Polish settlement. Machine America makes men godless.

In the bustle of women and children buying soap and scouring powders in Panek's grocery, Domski, a steel-worker voiced his opinion:

"Because tomorrow the priest will visit all the homes, you clean and scrub from cellar to roof. Then you pay him for the visit!"

"Keep your mouth shut!" Poniatowska answered heatedly. "You'll go to hell for your blasphemy."

"... and he'll criticize the devil there!"

An old peasant type made the sign of the cross. The children looked on quizzically.

"Paia krew," Domski emphasized, "all that these old women know is to gossip and pray."

"... and praise our good looking priest, eh Panek?"

But Panek was in business. And his business came mainly from people who praised the priest. Besides, why court a sermon some Sunday on the question of "business places that serve as centres of attack on our God?" It doesn't pay! So Panek smiled but kept silent.

"These women will be disappointed. The priest isn't apt to change housekeepers. He's got a good looking one now," Domski taunted.

The older women scowled but did not answer. Many facts on the matter were common gossip.

At the nun's home business was feverish. Women and children came all day to buy chalk that had been blessed, holy water, a tiny whisk broom to sprinkle it with—whatever was lacking for the visit of the priest. The money went to the upkeep of the nuns who lived in a well furnished home behind the church.

There were those who voiced an opinion the nuns lived too well. Others protested the continuous stream of visiting nuns who did not teach but visited for weeks and months at a time at the expense of the parish. Visits cut down maintenance expenditure at the central home of the nuns.

Almost every home between Kosciuszko Avenue and Warsaw Street shone brightly. Floors were scrubbed clean. Curtains newly ironed. Best linens on the table.

Jankowska spoke to her son: "The house looks clean, doesn't it, Janek? We need not be ashamed when the priest comes!" Her face beamed in pleasure. "Sure, mother," Janek looked up from his book,



"and he'll ask you why you don't send the kids to parochial school."

Janek's younger brother and sister attended the neighboring public school. Even the small sum charged per month at the catholic school could not be spared.

"Ah, Janek, but the priest is good," his mother defended weakly.

"Good at collecting!"

Janek's mother loved him. The priest did not like him. He did not go to church. Janek led his class in high school. But gossip brought to the priest's ears that Janek read "socialist" books.

"That boy will hang some day!" the priest once said. "The devil always makes his disciples wise."

"Janek is a good boy," his mother answered.

He worked after school hours. He helped at home. His mother, meek as a mouse and fearful, secretly admired her boy. He dared even to oppose the parish priest!

Preceding the priest an altar boy went from home to home to announce his coming. This allowed time for final preparation. To borrow money when none was in the house.

"The priest is next door!"

Janek's mother gave a final glance around the room. From the adjoining room Janek looked at the table. A crucifix stood in the center. Aside of it, blessed chalk. A receptacle with holy water. The sprinkler. A dollar bill lay in front of it all.

"Say, ma, that stuff with the dollar bill in front of it sure looks funny!"

"Sh. . . Janek, the priest will come!"

But the priest did not come quickly. The neighbors were among the best contributors to the church. Some claimed that donations to the church could be guessed by the length of the priest's visit.

When the priest entered Janek was reading in the next room. His mother kissed the priest's hand and the children followed. Janek pretended reading.

The priest said a short prayer in Latin. He sprinkled holy water around the room. Then with blessed chalk he wrote three letters over the doorway. Initials of the three wise kings who followed the star to Bethlehem. The household was blessed. The holy script above the doorway would guard the home against all evil.

"These two are lovely children," the priest complimented, ignoring Janek whom he could see.

The altar boy collected the small donations. He reached for the single dollar on the table.

"Yes. . . they are all good," Janek's mother ventured timidly.

"They should be going to parochial school. They must be taught religion."

Janek smiled in the next room.

"I try to teach them their prayers," she answered meekly.

"Well, we must be going. There are many homes to visit."

A single dollar is but little encouragement to priestly conversation.

"And for you two good children," the priest reached over to the altar boy's well trained, extended hands, "here is a holy picture to keep you with God."

The children urged by Janek's mother, accepted and kissed the priest's hand.

As the priest moved to the door, the altar boy noticed Janek in the adjoining room.

"Father, there is another in the family!"

The priest looked at the tactless altar boy sharply. Such a fool! He turned in feigned surprise.

"So there is! But Janek does not welcome the priest. Holy pictures are only for good boys!"

Janek smiled but kept his face to the book.

As the footsteps of the priest died out Janek entered the room. His mother put her arm around his shoulders.

"You're a good boy, Janek!"

"And you're a good mother, too. But a foolish one."

Janek looked at the lettering above the door. Then he glanced at the table.

"Well, the priest is gone. So is the dollar!"

"Ah, Janek, we will earn another."

"But the next one had better go for shoes for the kids!"

Janek's mother nodded. As he left the room she looked after his receding figure with pride.

Janek led his class in school. Janek did not even fear the priest!

Janek would be a great man some day!

## The Difference

IN THE U. S. A.—Workers are still working 10 and 12 hours a day in heavy industries.



IN RUSSIA—Workers in heavy industries work only six hours a day.



# The COMRADE

Edited by the Young  
A Page for Workers'



## Young SECTION

Pioneers of America  
and Farmers' Children

### ARE YOU READY?

Whenever this question is put to a Young Pioneer he always stands up and in a voice full of enthusiasm answers "Always Ready." If you should ask this Pioneer, what he is always ready for he will tell you without hesitating, that he is "Always Ready" to fight for the workingclass (workers) and against the bosses. That is the Young Pioneer Spirit.

Other organizations and clubs have other spirits. For example the Boy Scouts have the Boy Scout spirit which means to be loyal and fight for God, the boss and the bosses' country. This spirit is against the workers and that is why the Pioneers fight the Boy Scouts.

But the Boy Scouts is a strong organization and to fight them we must get all workers' children to join with us. Are you a worker's child? What kind of a spirit have you? (Answer out loud). Well, then, you belong to the Young Pioneers. You should join the nearest group or write to us for information. Are You Ready? (Answer out loud, and go to it).

### Our Letter Box

#### WHO IS THE BOSS?

By FLORA TURCHINSKY—Wmsburg Pioneer.

"All Power to the Workingclass!" "Working-man! You are the Boss of Russia!"—these and other sayings of this kind, you will see all over Russia. And really the workers and peasants are the bosses there. Now, let us take one fact. When I came to Russia, I at once was assigned to one of the units of the Pioneers. I began to work right away. Very often we would play the drum. We would sing all Revolutionary songs. Men would take off their hats when we would pass them. Policemen would stop traffic and salute us. We felt just like bosses. If we tried to do this in New York, what would happen? The best way to find it out is to do it. Who is the boss in the U. S. A. anyway?

#### ENJOYS THE PIONEERS

Dear Comrades: I just found out what the Young Pioneers mean. First when I went to the Pioneers I could hardly wait for the meeting to be over, because I couldn't understand it. But now I found out that we learn how to help our fathers in strike and also how to teach the other children the truth about the capitalists. I am very glad to go to the Pioneer group and enjoy the Pioneers.

Your comrade,  
MARGARET DUZSIK.

#### HELL FOR THE WORKERS

Dear Comrades: I have no neighbors that will join the Pioneer's Club. They are all Catholics. They are very religious. There is a neighbor on our hill, and she always wants to go to church. But I let me. They go to church every Sunday and stay there nearly a whole day. I do not like to go to church because the priest tells lies instead of the truth. Why doesn't the priest talk about men that are worthwhile talking about? He always talks about heaven and hell. That is not true. There is no heaven and there is no hell. The poor people are in hell and the kings and the rich are in heaven, the Gods are the kings.—HELEN MORTZ.

#### RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

All workers' children who want to help the Young Comrade to become a weekly newspaper should get as many subs as possible. Send them in to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

1-2 year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City .....  
State ..... Age .....

Issued Every Month.

Send for a Free Copy of the  
Young Comrade.

### CUT THAT OUT!



YES, CHILDREN, "U.S." STANDS  
FOR "UNCLE SCISSORBILL".

#### DOING THEIR BIT

Dear Comrades: My brother Liberto and me are trying as hard as we can to get more subscriptions among our schoolmates. So we can carry out the instructions of our leader—Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg.  
LUZ VILARINO.

#### SCHOOL NEWS

By RUDOLPH STEVE BRONESKY

Today, in school, our teacher was telling us about China and he said that we might see it some day. I hollered out, "Hurrah, for China!" and you should have seen her face. I and another comrade, Joe Sogat, used to give her the real answers to questions, not the answers that the bosses would like us to say, but the workers' answers. But my comrade punished him so she put him one grade lower. That's what happens to everyone in the public schools who tries to speak from the workers' point of view. I wonder why the teacher does that, when she herself is only a wage-working slave.

I can't understand what god is. He made Adam and then he made Eve out of Adam's rib. That's what the bible says. Eve and Adam had two sons and one killed the other and got chased out of the garden of paradise and god told him to go among where did they come from? When they wrote the bible they seemed to know everything about heaven and hell. Now if you ask any one who believes in the bible, about heaven or hell they don't know a darned thing about them.

Here's something else about my school. We had a week off for spring vacation and my comrade Joe went to Grant Park Pier to play with the boys. But he fell in the water and got drowned. It's the government's fault because they didn't make any good playground where it would be safe. The whole wouldn't let us go. I think it was because Comrade Joe used to get up and tell the truth about the workers and the bosses.

#### TAKING HIS TIME



This young comrade is taking his time about getting subscribers to The Young Comrade. Are you taking your time too, or are you rushing your subs in? All workers' children need The Young Comrade. You do too. Rush in your subscriptions. Use the blank on this page.

### LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 16 is BE READY TO HELP THE YOUNG COMRADE BY GETTING SUBS. The following have answered correctly:

Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Johnny Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Sophie Stashinsky, New Kensington, Pa.; Bertha Stashinsky, New Kensington, Pa.; Murray Klempner, Middle Village, N. Y.; Ruth Youkelson, New York City; Milton Relin, New York City; Sylvia Masler, New York City; Beatrice Schwartz, New York City; Mae Feurer, New York City; Mae Malyk, New York City.

### More Answers to Puzzle No. 15

Laura Borim, New York City; Celia Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael Zagmeier, Gasport, N. Y.; Jeannette Cinzon, Bellaire, Ohio; Wm. Rosenbloom, Newark, N. J.; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.

### THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 17

This week's puzzle is a subtraction puzzle with a new twist. Subtract the word HEM from THE MOVIES. Then when you have the answer exchange places between the first and last letters of your answer. The result will be—well work it out! Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, stating your name, age, address and the number of puzzle.

#### POEMS

By JOSEPH BOYUS

Roses are red,  
Violets are blue,  
Why don't you join the Pioneers  
To help them fight too.

Ashes to ashes  
Dust to dust  
If it weren't for the workers  
The capitalists would bust.

#### DECORATION DAY

Decoration Day was set aside as a holiday to remember and honor the soldiers who fell in the Civil War. We are not against that because those soldiers (most of them workers and poor farmers) fought against slavery and for the freedom of the oppressed Negro race. They gave their lives for this worthy cause. But, what we are against, is the use of this holiday to make the workers and children patriotic slaves to the bosses and to the country of the bosses. This is what we are against. Aren't you?

#### GOING UP — IN SMOKE!



Chiang's plans are of no use to him. His armies suffer defeat after defeat at the hands of Hanseu Nationalists.

#### BY HECK — BY HECK

By IMA PIONEER.

Chiang Kai-shek  
Better watch his neck  
By heck—by heck.

He betrayed the workers  
To the shirkers.  
Betrayed their trust  
So die he must.  
He thought that he would get on top  
And use the workers for a mop.  
But the workers got wise to his little game.  
When they get thru, he'll never look the same.

Like Humpty Dumpty from off the wall,  
Chiang Kai-shek will surely fall.  
And all the king's horses and all the king's men  
Will never save Chiang Kai-shek again.

Chiang Kai-shek  
Better watch his neck  
By heck—by heck.

# DRAMA

## And Still They Come

"Merry-Go-Round" Runs True to Form at the Klaw.

TO ask a proletarian writer to criticize a Broadway musical show is very much like asking Eddie Cantor to do a polemical book review for Sender Garlin—only more so.

If the duties which devolve upon one engaged in labor journalism are anything, they are multitudinous and varied. There are compensations however, but girlie show reviews are not among them.

"Merry-Go-Round," at the Klaw runs true to form. There are the usual collection of beautiful show girls whose beauty somehow reminds one of the charm said to exist in blue-white diamonds. The sort of hard beauty that glitters rather than glows.

At duly appointed moments the chorus flings itself with calculated abandon onto the stage to the accompaniment of suitable sexy jazz music. At such times the audience is judiciously treated to glimpses of gleaming feminine flesh. In this respect "Merry-Go-Round" differs little from the ordinary revue.

There were the expected assortment of satirical sketches in which prohibition, movie ushers, college football and other vital subjects are lampooned. I wonder why the boys who dish up this fare have neglected the possibilities contained in the revue sketch. Now and then of course, along comes an "Americana" or a "Garick Gaieties" and offers a moment of relief, but in the main so-called satirical revue sketches are dull and pointless and invariably tread the much beaten path. In this respect also the subject under discussion runs true to form.

The music, if one may call it that, is what the professional reviewers call "catchy" and lends itself admirably to exhibitions of the black bottom, that lascivious terpsichorean importation from a New Orleans dive.

The night on which the show was reviewed, was very soon after the opening night, and the presentation somehow reminded one of a premature dress review. Curtains parted at the wrong moment and the lights went on and off at most embarrassing times much to the chagrin of the "artists." These are difficulties which will doubtless be ironed out with the passage of time.

The revue features Marie Cahill that perennial never-die who has delighted two-a-day audiences these past years. I am told she introduced that delightful American folk-song "Under the Bamboo Tree" many, many years ago. Of course that was before my time.

Willie Collier is included in the cast upon no provocation whatever and contributes little to the entertainment.

Nobody was fooled by the inclusion of these not-so-musical comedy names. The audience came to see good looking girls wriggle and contort in the black bottom. They were not disappointed.—C. Y. H.

### Broadway Briefs

Frederick Marsh, Erskine Sanford, Hortense Alden, Molly Pearson, Dorothy Fletcher, Leonard Loon, George Gaul and Florence Eldridge will form the Theatre Guild touring company for next season. The players will present "Arms and the Man," "The Guardsman," "The Silver Cord" and "Mr. Pim Passes By."

Murray Phillips will present Margaret Anglin in her old success, "A Woman of Bronze," as the third offering of his repertory program. The engagement will be a limited one due

MARION COAKLEY



A member of the all-star cast in the revival of "Julius Caesar," which opens Monday night at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

to Miss Anglin's entering a new play under the management of Carl Reed.

Six thousand children from fifteen institutions in Brooklyn and Queens will be the guests of the management at Luna Park next Tuesday.

### "One For All" Opens at Princess Today

"One For All," a comedy by Ernest and Louise Cortis, which played for several weeks at the Greenwich Village Theatre some time ago, will open this afternoon at the Princess Theatre. The play has been completely rewritten and re-staged and several new principals have been added.

The cast includes Madeline Delmar, Jennie A. Eustace, Ethel Jackson, Lelya LeNoir, Allan Joslyn, Richard Bellaire, Robert Long and N. R. Creagan.

### Screen Notes

Warner Bros. announce the acquisition of Al Jolson, who will make his debut on the screen in the title role of "The Jazz Singer," which will be filmed from the stage play. Jolson will be both seen and heard in a number of selected songs.

Marion Davies will be starred next in "The Fair Co-Ed," an adaptation of George Ade's story.

"The Gallant Gringo" will be Tim McCoy's next western starring release for Metro. This picture will be directed by Viatcheslav Tourjansky, the Russian director who scored an outstanding success both here and abroad with "Michael Strogoff."

The 250th presentation of John Barrymore in "When A Man Loves" will be given at the Warner Theatre next Tuesday afternoon.

Moss' Broadway Theatre will show Clara Bow in "Rough House Rosie" on the screen beginning Monday. Reed Howes plays the masculine lead.

Beginning today the Cameo Theatre will introduce a week of Adolphe Menjou repertoire. The first three days will be devoted to "Sinners in Silk." "The Marriage Circle" will be shown Tuesday and Wednesday and "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter" on Thursday and Friday.

Dolores Costello, is starred in "Old San Francisco," a new film bearing the early development of the Golden Gate city. Warner Oland, William Demarest, Joseph Swickard, Anders Randolph and Anna May Wong are other principals.

# AMUSEMENTS

## \$500 AWARD

for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder." Contest for ninth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play. Not necessary to see the play to win the prize.

### "THE LADDER"

WALDORF THEATRE

50th St. E. of B'way—Matinee Saturday

MOVING TO THE CORT THEATRE MONDAY NIGHT—Popular prices \$1 to \$2.

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

ALL NEXT WEEK

## "The Second Man"

GUILD THEATRE

52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.

ALL NEXT WEEK

PIRANDELLO'S

## RIGHT YOU ARE

IF YOU THINK YOU ARE"

GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

Week of June 13th—MR. PIM PASSES BY.

ALL NEXT WEEK

## "The Silver Cord"

JOHN GOLDEN

THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinee THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

CIRCLE 5975

Week of June 13th—NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

KLAW Thea., 45th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

## MerryGoRound

The successor to "AMERICANA."

LITTLE Theatre, West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

## Grand Street Follies

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

William Fox Presents 7th HEAVEN

Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-1. Evs. 50c-1.50

## SYD CHAPLIN

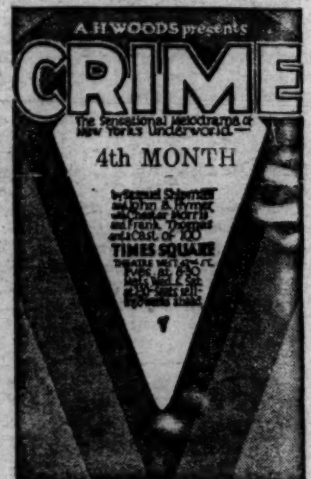
IN THE MISSING LINK

B. S. COLONY BROADWAY

MOSS' AT 53rd ST.

Contin. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices

"Headlines of 1917," a new revue by Max and Nathaniel Lief, with music by Ray Perkins, is due on Broadway July 25. Roy Atwell, Marjorie White, Edwin Tierney and Dorothy James will play important roles.



BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

## The New Plays

MONDAY

"JULIUS CAESAR" will be presented by the Players' Club at the New Amsterdam Theatre beginning Monday night. The all-star cast includes: Mary Eaton, James Rennie, Mary Young, Tyrone Power, Marion Coakley, Wm. Courtleigh, Basil Rathbone, James T. Powers, Pedro de Cordoba, Henry Hull and Ruth St. Denis.

"LOMBARDI LTD.," by Frederick and Fanny Hatton will be revived at the George M. Cohan Theatre Monday night, with Leo Carrillo in his old role. Murray Phillips is the producer.

THURSDAY

"TALK ABOUT GIRLS," a musical show by William Carey Duncan, based on a play by John Hunter Booth, will open Thursday night at the Waldorf Theatre. Irving Caesar wrote the lyrics and Harold Orlob and Stephen Jones composed the music. Harry H. Oshrin and Sam H. Grisman are the producers. In the cast are Andrew Tombes, Russell Mack, Jane Taylor, William Frawley, Madelyn Killeen, Spencer Charters, Bernard MacOwen, and Frances Upton.

"BABY MINE," Margaret Mayo's farce will be revived next Thursday at Chanin's 46th Street Theatre under the direction of John Tuerk. Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle will return to the stage in the leading role. Others in the cast include: Lee Patrick, Zelma Tiden, Anne Kostant, William J. Rathbun and Humphrey Bogart.